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SURVEY OF SPECIAL LIBRARIES SERVING STATE GOVERNMENTS, 1963-64.

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A SURVEY OF SPECIAL LIBRARIES SERVING STATE GOVERNMENTS WAS UNDERTAKEN AS THE FIRST STEP TO COLLECT NATIONWIDE DATA ON SPECIAL LIBRARIES SERVING STATE AND FEDERAL GOVERNMENTS AND AGENCIES, PROFESSIONAL AND TRADE ASSOCIATIONS, AND COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY. THE DATA COLLECTED COVERED FISCAL YEAR 1964. THREE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-NINE LIBRARIES THAT ARE PUBLICLY CONTROLLED, OPERATED, AND SUPPORTED AND WHOSE SERVICES ARE ESTABLISHED EXCLUSIVELY OR PRIMARILY FOR THE USE OF OFFICIALS OF STATE GOVERNMENT WERE INCLUDED. OF PRIMARY INTEREST WERE DATA CONCERNING THE MANPOWER AND MATERIAL RESOURCES OF THESE LIBRARIES, EXPENDITURES, AND SCOPE OF SERVICE. THE DATA PRESENT BOTH THE OPERATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF THE LIBRARY AND THE SUBJECT MATTER CLASSIFICATION OF THE LIBRARY. THE REPORT DISCUSSES THE METHODS USED AND THE RESULTS IN TERMS OF THESE CLASSIFICATIONS. IT IS FOLLOWED BY A DISCUSSION OF THE QUESTIONS ASKED AND AN EVALUATION OF THE RESPONSE. FIFTY-THREE ANALYTICAL TABLES ARE PRESENTED PLUS A DIRECTORY OF LIBRARIES BY STATE AND SELECTED DATA FOR THE INDIVIDUAL LIBRARIES. (TC)

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SURVEY OF SPECIAL LIBRARIES SERVING STATE GOVERNMENTS, 1963-64

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Robert James Havlik

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CONTENTS

Page

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS i

INTRODUCTION 1

METHOD 5

RESULTS 7

DISCUSSION 34

CONCLUSION 51

APPENDIX I - SUMMARY TABLES

TABLE 1 Number of special libraries serving State governments by operational and subject-matter classification: Aggregate United States, 1963-64 55

TABLE 2 Number of libraries, by region and by operational classification of library: Aggregate United States, 1963-64 56

TABLE 3 Number of libraries by region and by subject-matter classification: Aggregate United States, 1963-64 57

TABEL 4 Number of libraries by operational and subject-matter classification: Southeast region, 1963-64 58

TABLE 5 Number of libraries by operational and subject-matter classification: North Atlantic region, 1963-64..59

TABLE 6 Number of libraries by operational and subject-matter classification: West and Southwest region, 1963-64 60

TABLE 7 Number of libraries by operational and subject-matter classification: Great Lakes and Plains region, 1963-64 61

TABLE 8 Number of libraries by State and by operational classification of library: Aggregate United States, 1963-64 62

TABLE 9 Number of libraries by State and by subject-matter classification: Aggregate United States, 1963-64 66

Page

LIBRARY ORGANIZATION AND OPERATIONS

TABLE 10 Median year library was founded, by operational and subject-matter classification: Aggregate United States, 1963-64 71

TABLE 11 Percent of libraries where library duties were the primary responsibility of person in charge by operational and subject-matter classification: Aggregate United States, 1963-64 72

TABLE 12 Percent of libraries having branches, by operational and subject-matter classification: Aggregate United States, 1963-64 73

TABLE 13 Median number of employees served by operational and subject-matter classification of library: Aggregate United States, 1963-64 74

TABLE 14 Percent of libraries which are open, restricted or closed to the public, by operational and subject-matter classification: Aggregate United States, 1963-64 75

TABLE 15 Percent of libraries using Library of Congress, Sears List, or other subject heading lists, by operational and subject-matter classification: Aggregate United States, 1963-64 76

LIBRARY COLLECTION AND ACQUISITIONS

TABLE 16 Median number of library volumes (volumes plus bound periodical volumes) held at end of reporting year by operational and subject-matter classification of library: Aggregate United States, 1963-64 77

TABLE 17 Median number of library volumes (volumes plus bound periodicals) added during reporting year; by operational and subject-matter classification of library: Aggregate United States, 1963-64 78

TABLE 18 Median number of government documents (State and Federal) not listed as volumes, which were held at end of reporting year by operational and subject-matter classification of library: Aggregate United States, 1963-64 79

TABLE 19 Median number of technical reports not listed as volumes held at end of reporting year by operational and subject-matter classification: Aggregate United States, 1963-64 80

Page

TABLE 20 Median number of microfilm reels held at end of reporting year by operational and subject-matter classification of library: Aggregate United States, 1963-64 81

TABLE 21 Median number of feet of vertical file materials held at end of reporting year by operational and subject-matter classification of library: Aggregate United States, 1963-64 82

TABLE 22 Median number of serial titles currently received (periodicals, newspapers, serial services plus other serials) by operational and subject-matter classification of library: Aggregate United States, 1963-64 ...83

PERSONNEL INFORMATION

TABLE 23 Median number of filled budgeted professional library positions (FTE) at the end of the reporting year, by operational and subject-matter classification of library: Aggregate United States, 1963-64 84

TABLE 24 Median number of filled non-professional budgeted positions (FTE) at end of reporting year, by operational and subject-matter classification of library: Aggregate United States, 1963-64 85

TABLE 25 Median number of filled (FTE) positions at end of reporting year, by operational and subject-matter classification of library: Aggregate United States, 1963-64 86

TABLE 26 Median gross annual salary of librarian or person directly in charge of the library, before deductions, by operational and subject-matter classification of library: Aggregate United States, 1963-64 87

TABLE 27 Percent of librarians by highest degree level attained by operational and subject-matter classification of library: Aggregate United States, 1963-64 88

EQUIPMENT USED

TABLE 28 Percent of libraries with microprint reading equipment available in library, available through a central facility or not available by operational and subject-matter classification: Aggregate United States, 1963-64 89

Page

TABLE 29 Percent of libraries with duplicating equipment available in library, available through a central facility, or not available by operational and subject-matter classification: Aggregate United States, 1963-64 90

TABLE 30 Percent of libraries with office copying equipment available in library, available through a central facility or not available by operational and subject-matter classification: Aggregate United States, 1963-64 91

TABLE 31 Percent of libraries with data processing and/or information storage and retrieval equipment available in library, available through a central facility or not available by operational and subject-matter classification: Aggregate United States, 1963-64 92

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

TABLE 32 Percent of libraries which have a separate budget as a guide for its operations, by operational and subject-matter classification: Aggregate United States, 1963-64 93

TABLE 33 Median annual expenditures for salaries by operational and subject-matter classification of library: Aggregate United States, 1963-64 94

TABLE 34 Median annual expenditure for books by operational and subject-matter classification of library: Aggregate United States, 1963-64 95

TABLE 35 Median annual expenditures for periodical subscriptions, by operational and subject-matter classification of library: Aggregate United States, 1963-64 96

TABLE 36 Median annual expenditure for all library materials, by operational and subject-matter classification of library: Aggregate United States, 1963-64 97

TABLE 37 Median annual expenditures for binding and rebinding, by operational and subject-matter classification of library: Aggregate United States, 1963-64 98

TABLE 38 Median total operating expenditures by operational and subject-matter classification of library: Aggregate United States, 1963-64 99

Page

LIBRARY ACTIVITIES

TABLE 39 Percent of libraries cataloging and classifying collection, by operational and subject-matter classification: Aggregate United States, 1963-64 100

TABLE 40 Percent of libraries routing new journals, by operational and subject-matter classification: Aggregate United States, 1963-64 101

TABLE 41 Percent of libraries circulating their library materials, by operational and subject-matter classification: Aggregate United States, 1963-64 102

TABLE 42 Percent of libraries providing reference and/or information services, by operational and subject-matter classification: Aggregate United States, 1963-64 103

TABLE 43 Percent of libraries engaging in interlibrary loan transaction, by operational and subject-matter classification: Aggregate United States, 1963-64 104

TABLE 44 Percent of libraries preparing acquisition lists, by operational and subject-matter classification: Aggregate United States, 1963-64 105

TABLE 45 Percent of libraries compiling bibliographies upon request, by operational and subject-matter classification: Aggregate United States, 1963-64 106

TABLE 46 Percent of libraries preparing abstracts, by operational and subject-matter classification: Aggregate United States, 1963-64 107

TABLE 47 Percent of libraries preparing translations upon request, by operational and subject-matter classification: Aggregate United States, 1963-64 108

TABLE 48 Percent of libraries serving as a document depository for Federal documents, by operational and subject-matter classification: Aggregate United States, 1963-64 109

TABLE 49 Percent of libraries serving as a document depository for State documents, by operational and subject-matter classification: Aggregate United States, 1963-64 110

Page

TABLE 50 Percent of libraries serving as a document depository for other documents, by operational and subject-matter classification: Aggregate United States, 1963-64 111

TABLE 51 Percent of libraries reproducing or duplicating library materials on request, by operational and subject-matter classification: Aggregate United States, 1963-64 112

TABLE 52 Percent of libraries administering a general reading collection in addition to the special library, by operational and subject-matter classification: Aggregate United States, 1963-64 113

TABLE 53 Percent of libraries issuing a publication regularly, by operational and subject-matter classification: Aggregate United States, 1963-64 114

APPENDIX II - DIRECTORY

TABLE 54 Selected data for the individual libraries serving State governments, by States: Aggregate United States, 1963-64 115

APPENDIX III - QUESTIONNAIRE

Survey of Special Libraries Serving State Governments, 1964 (Including State Library Agencies) (OE-2128-Rev. 9/64) 168

APPENDIX IV - SUBJECT-MATTER CLASSIFICATION TABLE AND KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS USED IN DIRECTORY....................169

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This volume presents data gathered in an original study of special libraries under the jurisdiction of State governments. For this survey, 50 State library agencies agreed to help in distributing and collecting the questionnaires. This Federal-State cooperation eliminated duplication, expedited the entire process of collection, and increased the number of responses.

The Office of Education gratefully acknowledges the cooperation of the many individuals, agencies, and organizations that made the completion of this study possible.

> "There is nothing more difficult to take in hand, more perilous to conduct, or more uncertain in its success, than to take the lead in the introduction of a new order of things."
>
> -Machiavelli

INTRODUCTION

The Health, Education, and Welfare Departmental Appropriations Act of 1963 (P.L. 87-582) delegated to the Library Services Branch, the responsibility for ..."surveys, studies, investigations, and reports regarding libraries; (the) coordination of library service on the national level with other forms of adult education; (and) development of library service throughout the country..." Previous to the Act library specialists were available to supply data for school, college, university, and public libraries, but special library data or special library personnel were not available. The lack of information on special libraries left a gap in the picture of library service throughout the country. The position of Research Library Specialist was created in 1963 to help bridge this gap and to meet the responsibility of extending and improving the resources, services, and facilities of libraries as a means of advancing the educational programs of the Nation.

A survey of library science research studies conducted between 1958 and 1961 found that among 200 statistical studies undertaken on a recurring basis, special libraries were the least well represented. Similarly among 230 significant nonstatistical studies the coverage of special libraries ranked second from the bottom.[1/]

[1/] Schick, F. L. "Library Science Research." Journal of Education for Librarianship. 3:38-92, Fall 1962. pp 90-91.

The lack of information is more critical when one considers the estimates of special library expenditures and resources in the United States today. A recent estimate indicated there were over 6,000 special libraries in the United States employing over 12,000 professional librarians. The estimate of holdings of these libraries was over 171,000,000 volumes with an annual expenditure of over $189,000,000.[2/]

A series of proposed surveys were inaugurated in Fiscal Year 1964 by the U.S. Office of Education. The object was to collect nationwide data on special libraries serving State and Federal government agencies, professional and trade associations, and commerce and industry. The surveys were to collect data concerning personnel, resources, collections, services, and expenditures of special libraries in an attempt to bridge the information gap and make an assessment of the total resources, services, and facilities in the United States.

Since the scope of special libraries is vast and complex, it was unfeasible to survey all special libraries simultaneously. Therefore, a series of sequential surveys covering the various segments of the special library universe were planned. _The Survey of Special Libraries Service State Governments, 1963-64_ was the first to be undertaken. It looked at special libraries such as those serving State health and highway departments, legislative bodies or departments of agriculture, finance, taxation, and conservation. Information on expenditures, collections, staff, and salaries was sought to aid administrators and legislators of State

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[2/] Havlik, Robert J. "The Role of Special Libraries in the U.S." _Special Libraries_. 57(4):236-237, April 1966.

governments, State and special librarians, State, national, and regional associations of special librarians, and all other libraries who depend on specialized collections for interlibrary loan service. Of primary interest were data concerning the manpower and material resources of these libraries, their expenditures, and the scope of service. The data collected were to cover Fiscal Year 1964.

The following was used as a working definition of a special library serving a State government:

> "State governmental libraries may be defined as libraries publicly controlled, operated, and supported whose services are established exclusively or primarily for the use of officials of State government.....
>
> "To qualify for this survey, libraries serving agencies of State governments and their personnel should have organized collections which are serviced by at least one full-time person primarily assigned to its maintenance and use."

Because the structures of State governments showed considerable variation, it was necessary to list the types of service we planned to include in our survey:

A. General library services including general reference, circulation, acquisition, and interlibrary loan which may be supplied by a State library, a State departmental library, or a State institutional library.

B. Archival services such as collecting, preserving, and servicing of official State and local documents acquired by State law.

C. Legislative reference services and research assistance on all subjects of legislation such as may be supplied by a branch of a State library, a branch of State government, or an independent agency.

D. State law library services which serve the courts, legislature, legal departments of the State, and other State agencies dealing with legal matters.

E. State historical services and activities related to the acquisition, preservation, classification, and collection of writings bearing upon the history of the government and people of the State.

F. Special scientific and technological, medical, or social science research services including technical bibliographies, reports and statistical surveys offered to the employees and staff of State geological surveys, highway departments, departments of health, State hospitals, State institutions, etc.

Excluded from the survey were State library extension services and State college and university libraries and their divisions unless the divisional library was primarily organized to serve a State agency or department. Also excluded were interstate agencies and court libraries lower than supreme court libraries except those which receive State appropriations for the purchase of books.

METHOD

Compiling the universe was a very intensive and difficult job. First a list of possible libraries to be included in the survey was compiled from various available sources of library information. Sources such as State directories and State books; R.R. Bowker Company, American Library Directory; A. T. Kruzas, Directory of Special Libraries and Information Centers; American Association of Law Libraries, Law Information Centers; in the United States and Canada; Society of American Archivists, Guide to State and Provincial Archival Agencies were used.

The State librarians were contacted and asked to verify the list following a described criteria for inclusion. Addresses of 782 possible libraries were sent to be verified. All State libraries including Guam, Puerto Rico, American Samoa, and the Virgin Islands replied. Our revised list included 626 libraries. The heads of State library agencies provided invaluable aid. Previously the best available source of data on special libraries serving State governments was the Directory of Special Libraries and Information Centers by A. T. Kruzas, but it listed only 291 State libraries. The value of the inventory was also pointed out by the comments of several State librarians. Some informed us that the verification of our list was the impetus they needed to begin to survey and coordinate the special libraries in their own State.

After the inventory was verified, documentation of the universe was begun. The addresses were collected on edge punched cards, and through outside sources all information available was itemized for each library. This was an important step because the information readily available from the libraries and the phrasing required on the questionnaire had to be related. The cards were sorted by subject, function, sponsoring agency, size of staff, and size of book collection. The need to present the data in both an operational classification and a subject matter classification became apparent during this step. Many libraries fell naturally into these groupings.

During the preparation of the questionnaire, Mr. Joel Williams, Chief, Research Services Branch, NCES, was consulted. Mr. Williams was also preparing at this time the ALA-SLA Statistic Coordinating Project publication, _Library Statistics: Handbook of Concepts, Definitions, and Terminology_. The value of the questionnaire was recognized when the Federal Library Committee adapted it for use in its _Survey of Special Libraries Serving the Federal Government_. The Special Libraries Association and American Law Library Association also have considered using the form for surveys of various types concerning special libraries.

In June 1964 a pretest form was sent directly to 74 libraries in order to evaluate the pertinence of the questions and to validate the qualifications of the libraries to be included in the final survey. The return on the pretest was 70 percent. On December 22, 1964, 596 revised questionnaires requesting data for Fiscal Year 1963-64 were mailed to the heads of State library agencies and distributed to the special libraries in the State. The closing date was June 30, 1965. There was a 94.1 percent response to this questionnaire. After all forms were received, some libraries were considered outside the scope of the survey and dropped. The total number of forms finally used to establish data was 389. In July 1965 the U.S. Office of Education was re-organized and the responsibility for future library statistics was placed within the jurisdiction of the National Center for Educational Statistics. Since this survey was already well underway, the responsibility for its completion remained with the Library Services Branch. The Division of Data Processing of the NCES did assist, however, in compiling data from the questionnaires. From this data, median and percentage tables were prepared.

This was an original survey and many of the questioned libraries were not in the habit of collecting statistics in the form requested. For this reason median data was used rather than the mean--except when less than 5 replies to the question were received. We felt the median was more statistically reliable. The work was completed in August 1966. In October 1966, the Director of the U.S. Office of Education Publications Branch decided that the survey should be published through the USOE Educational Research Information Center (ERIC) rather than as an official government document. ERIC, as a national information system dedicated to the progress of education through the dissemination of educational research results and research related materials, seemed the quickest method of publication, so the report and tables were prepared to meet ERIC requirements.

RESULTS

One difficulty in organizing a survey of special libraries was the diversity of possible organizational categories. The grouping of special libraries serving State governments could be by the objectives of the parent organization, but since each agency's objectives were different even within similarly named agencies, such a classification scheme seemed difficult to control. Since one of the initial purposes of this survey was to get comparable data for all types of special libraries, the subject matter classification of the collection was chosen as one category. Thus data for subject matter categories could be compared to all libraries in a similar category.

For the purposes of this survey, ten subject groupings were used. (See Appendix IV). Question nine on the questionnaire asked for broad subject areas of the library. The answers were used as a guide to classification. Where collections were not clear cut, an arbitrary decision was made and the terms used to describe the collection were adjusted to fit into one of the selected ten subject groups. Question seven concerning the major occupations of the library's clientele was also used to verify the subject area of the collection.

Special libraries serving State governments have in addition an operational classification which differs from the operations of other special libraries such as those in the Federal government, commerce and industry, and trade and professional organizations. Special libraries serving State governments appeared to fall into eight distinct operational classifications. These were Statutory Governmental libraries which are libraries specifically designated by the laws of the State to offer general, law, or historical library services; Statutory Legislative Reference libraries serving legally designated legislation reference services; Departmental libraries; Supreme Court libraries; Lower Court libraries; Hospital staff libraries; Correctional Institutions' staff libraries; and Museum libraries. The following results are presented by the subject matter classification and by the operational classification of the library.

1. STATE LIBRARIES (General)

In the early history of State libraries it was generally thought that one library was sufficient to serve the needs of all the officers and agencies of a State government. As the complexity of State government grew, new services were required and responsibilities were added to the library. What evolved became known as a State Library (General). The pattern of services and operational control varied from State to State. The only consistent characteristics of these libraries were that they were funded by statute and were generally recognized as "the central repository for the official publications of a given State. In addition, the library usually contained the official publications of other States and the Federal government and a collection of books, periodicals, newspapers, manuscripts, and other reference material which State officials required for the intelligent discharge of their duties."[1] For the use of the general public, many State Libraries built up collections in fields such as bibliography, history, travel, literature, and fiction. In some States, this material was part of the State Library Extension Services. When possible, the State Library Extension Services were eliminated from this survey since these services were not primarily for the use of officials of State government. For a full discussion of State Library Extension Services see "State Library Extension: Resources and Services, 1960-61" by Nathan M. Cohen, U.S. Office of Education, Washington, D.C., OE-15009-A. Thirty-nine State Libraries (General) were included in this survey. The remaining States either had no State Library or the State Library served a legal function only.

The median year the libraries were founded was 1868. Only 18.9 percent of these libraries operated branch libraries; of these libraries 42.9 percent were open to the general public without restrictions, 54.3 percent imposed some restrictions on patrons, and 2.9 percent were not open to the public. The large percentage of libraries using the Subject Headings in the Dictionary Catalogs of the Library of Congress (68.8 percent) versus the number using the Sears List of Subject Headings (16.7 percent) was an indication of a trend to rely on the Library of Congress for aid in library processing. Only 14.6 percent used a subject heading list of their own.

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[1] Beach, Fred F., Ralph M. Dunbar, and Robert J. Will. The State and Publicly Supported Libraries. (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1956), p.9.

The median total number of volumes in these libraries was 225,000, with a median accession rate of 5,500 volumes. The median number of Federal and State government documents was small (550),but a relative large number (220) of microfilm reels held illustrated that some of these libraries administer historical collections. The median number of serial titles currently received (550) was moderate for the size of the basic collection. The median number of budgeted full-time equivalent (FTE) professional library positions was seven. The median number of total positions was 30.

A total of 94.1 percent of the libraries reported that they had a separate budget as a guide for operations. The median annual total operating expenditures came to $261,900. The median for total annual salaries expenditures was $125,000; for book expenditures, $19,290; and for total library materials, $43,760. The median for binding expenditures was $2,140.

All but one librarian reported that library duties were his primary responsibility. The median gross annual salary of the librarian or person in charge of the library was $10,420. The educational level attained by these librarians reflected this high figure. Only 13.2 percent of the librarians had undergraduate degrees; 78.9 percent had masters degrees, most of which were in library science; 7.9 percent had Ph.D or equivalent degrees.

The fact that 74.4 percent of the libraries had microprint reading equipment in the library again pointed out that many of these libraries also served historical library functions. The public service attitude of the libraries is also reflected by the 97.5 percent which had duplicating equipment and the 100 percent which had office copying equipment available.
Only one-third of the libraries had some sort of data processing and/or information storage and retrieval equipment available for library use either in the library or through a central facility.

The pattern of library activities was usually indicative of the special services of the library. The pattern of the activities of these libraries was similar to that of other large, diversified subject and service collections--100 percent cataloged and classified the collection and provided reference and/or information services; 90-100 percent circulated library materials, performed interlibrary loan transactions, compiled bibliographies on request, and reproduced or duplicated library materials; 80 to 90 percent prepared acquisition lists, served as a depository for Federal and State documents, and issued regularly a publication forpublic or library clientele; 60 to 80 percent routed new journals and administered a general reading collection in addition to the special library. Only 23 percent prepared abstracts, 31 percent prepared translations, and 46 percent served as depositories for other than State or Federal documents.

2. LAW LIBRARIES

The second largest group of libraries by subject matter classification were law libraries. A law library was defined as "a collection of books and other publications on the subject of jurisprudence."[1] The collections are used by State officials. What were commonly known as State law libraries were law libraries created specifically by the statutes of the State. The administrative control of these libraries varied from State to State. Control was with the Executive Branch, Legislative Branch, Judicial Branch, relatively independent agencies, or diffused throughout several agencies. Within the subject classification of law library was the greatest diversity of operational classifications. Law libraries were grouped as:

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[1] Beach, Fred F., Ralph M. Dunbar, and Robert J. Will. The State and Publicly Supported Libraries. (Washington,D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1956), p.9.

A. Statutory Governmental Law Libraries
B. Statutory Legislative Reference
C. Departmental Law Libraries
D. Supreme Court Libraries
E. Lower Court Libraries

The data for law libraries which were part of a State library (general) were condensed into the State library (general) category as much as possible. State law libraries which were autonomous units were classified as _Statutory Governmental Law Libraries_ and were treated separately. _Supreme Court Libraries_ were limited to law collections, were part of the highest court of the State, and were usually located in the same building. These were also treated separately.

Statutory Governmental Law Libraries and Supreme Court Libraries. Although the Statutory Governmental Law Libraries and Supreme Court Libraries were treated separately, the data for each proved remarkably similar. Therefore they are combined here for discussion purposes. Since there were only 13 Statutory Governmental Law Libraries and 20 Supreme Court Libraries in the survey, one library made a difference of 7.7 percent in the first case and 5.0 percent in the second.

The median year for founding a law library was 1865. The median of a supreme court library founding was 1850. Since many of the oldest State libraries were originally law libraries and continued as such, the founding date is earlier than most State libraries (general).

Only 7.7 percent of the law libraries and 10 percent of the supreme court libraries had branches. All law libraries were open to the public but 75 percent placed restrictions upon their use. Ninety percent of the supreme court libraries were open to the public; 60 percent imposed some restrictions.

Seventy-five percent of the law libraries used the Subject Headings Used in the Dictionary Catalogs of the Library of Congress, 12.5 percent used the Sears List of Subject Headings, and 12.5 percent used their own or another subject heading list. This indicated that law libraries have a broader and more general collection than supreme court libraries where only 70 percent use LC, 5 percent used Sears, and 75 percent used other subject headings more specific to law. The size of the collections of the two kinds of libraries was remarkably similar. The median holdings of law libraries was 67,500 volumes and of supreme court libraries, 65,000. The median total of government documents not listed as volumes was relatively small--40 and 30 respectively. The slightly higher number of serial titles received by supreme court libraries (100) compared to those received by law libraries (60) indicated a trend of the former to give more specialized library services. This is supported by the fact that 40 percent of the supreme court libraries routed their journals to the judges when only 15 percent of the law libraries routed their journals in this manner.

The median total operating expenditures for both types of libraries was also similar--$29,000 for law libraries and $30,000 for supreme court libraries. The median total annual salaries were greater for law libraries, $18,750 versus $10,000 for the supreme court libraries. This reflected the larger number of total positions in FTE (3.5 versus 1.9) and the larger median gross annual salary of the librarian ($9,000 versus $7,250) in law libraries. Among the law librarians, 72.7 percent had only an undergraduate degree and none had a masters or Ph.D, but among supreme court librarians, 57.9 percent had undergraduate degrees, 15.8 percent had masters, and 10.5 percent had Ph.D or equivalent degrees. This seemed to indicate an advantage of working directly for the State rather than for an agency of the State.

The low percentage of equipment available to these libraries indicated that much of the modern technology had not reached law libraries. In the law libraries, 30.8 percent did not have microprint reading equipment, 69.2 percent had no duplicating equipment, 61.5 percent had no office copying equipment, and 100 percent had no data processing equipment available. In supreme court libraries 100 percent had no microprint reading equipment, 75 percent had no duplicating equipment, 45 percent had no office copying equipment, and 100 percent had no data processing or information storage and retrieval equipment available.

The supreme court libraries showed a pattern of more specialized operations than law libraries. One hundred percent of the law libraries cataloged and classified their collection but only 85 percent of the supreme court libraries did this. However, only 15 percent of the State law libraries routed their journals, yet 40 percent of the supreme court libraries did so. Forty percent of the law libraries circulated library materials, 92 percent provided reference and/or information services, and 69 percent performed interlibrary loan transactions; among supreme court libraries, the figures were 60 percent, 70 percent, and 40 percent respectively. There was no major difference in other services performed.

Statutory Legislative Reference Libraries "With the growing complexity of State government, State officials, particularly legislators, have experienced greater need for reference and research assistance on all subjects of legislation. Direct studies are often necessary to supply the facts for intelligent legislative action. Prior to the 20th century, service in this area was considered a responsibility of the State library (general) or the State law library. Since the turn of the century, however, there has been a marked trend toward placing the service under the control of the legislative branch of the government."2/ Today State legislative reference services are provided in most States under specific legal authorization. For inclusion in this survey, however, we asked for separate Legislative Reference Libraries serving those activities related to reference and research assistance on all subjects of legislation such as may be supplied by a branch of the State library, a branch of the State government, or a relatively independent agency. Since most legislative reference services rely on collections of materials other than their own, the number of collections included was not as large as expected. An excellent article on legislative reference libraries is, "Legislative Reference Libraries: Their Place and Role" by M.G. Toepel, State Government, 35(1): Winter 1963, pp.45-48.

Legislative reference library data was difficult to interpret. Legislative reference service was such that the library was secondary to the service.

2./ The Council of State Governments. The Book of the States, 1954-55. (Chicago: The Council), pp. 119-129.

In some States the service did not maintain its own library and consisted of a staff that used a larger library such as the State library (general) or the State law library. In other States, such as New York, the legislative reference library was a division of the State library (general). This survey included only 11 established libraries administered by and serving a legislative reference service.

The median year for founding of these libraries was 1945. None had branches; 74 percent were open to the public, but 36.4 percent had restrictions on their use.

The median size of the collection was 55,000 volumes and a median of 55 serial titles were subscribed to. The median staff was 2.7, with 1.2 (FTE) professional budgeted positions.

The median salary of the person in charge of the library was $6,800. Of those in charge 45.5 percent had masters degrees, none had Ph.D or equivalent degrees. The median total operating expenditures of these libraries was $9,380.

Although none of the libraries represented had microprint reading equipment or data processing and/or information storage and retrieval equipment available, 90 percent had both duplicating and office copying equipment available.

Of the collections 100 percent were cataloged and classified and 100 percent of the libraries offered reference and/or information services. Only 27 percent, however, routed journals. This was an indication of the close knit nature and small size of the legislative reference service team which did not need to engage in a formal journal routing program.

Departmental Law Libraries In a few States such as California, New York, and New Jersey, the State Department of Justice or the Attorney General's office set up departmental reference libraries. Collections of law materials also played a large part in many departmental reference libraries although the main subject orientation of the departmental collection was toward the objectives of the department it served. Because of the administrative relationship of these law libraries to the department they served, they were classified in a separate category.

The number of departmental law libraries tabulated separately was only seven.

The median year departmental law libraries were founded was 1950. Library duties were a primary responsibility for 85.7 percent of the persons in charge of the library. Two-thirds of the libraries were open to the public, but 50 percent placed restrictions on their use.

The median size of the collections was 10,000 volumes; median staff was 1.2 positions in FTE. The median salary of the person in charge was $6,500. The total operating expenditures figure was not reliable.

Only 57 percent of the collections in these libraries was cataloged and classified; 43 percent of the libraries routed journals, and 57 percent of them circulated library materials. Over 70 percent offered reference and/or information services.

Lower Court Libraries. In many States--Illinois, New York, and Texas, for example--appellate courts received some State funds for library operation. These libraries were on the average rather small. In order to keep valuable data on small court libraries and yet not dilute the Supreme court data, a separate category of lower court libraries was set up. There were 30 libraries in this group.

The mean year these libraries were founded was 1893. In 73.3 percent of the cases library duties were the primary responsibility of the head of the library. In the other cases the primary responsibility of the person in charge was to serve as court clerk. Of these libraries, 13.3 percent had branches, and 65 percent were open to the public; 31 percent were open without restrictions.

The median number of volumes held was 25,000; the median number of serials currently received was 30. The median total operating expenditures was only $12,500. The median total number of positions (FTE) in the library was 1.8. Most of the persons in charge of the library were non-library trained. Only 23.1 percent had an undergraduate degree, 11.5 percent had a masters degree, 3.8 percent had a Ph.D or equivalent degree. The median gross annual salary for the person in charge of the library was $7,500.

The lack of professional staff was reflected by the library activities. Seventy-three percent of the collections were cataloged or classified; only 17 percent of the libraries routed journals, 50 percent circulated library materials, and 67 percent offered some kind of reference and/or information services.

3. HISTORY AND ARCHIVES LIBRARIES

As the history of a State progressed it became increasingly desirable to preserve official records, accounts of events, personages, and places in the State. Today many States have provided for historical services under specific legal authorization.

For this survey we recognized two types of libraries falling into the subject matter classification of History and Archives; State Historical Libraries (including libraries serving archival collections) and Historical Museum Libraries.

State Historical Libraries: State historical libraries served those activities related to the acquisition, preservation, classification, and collection of writings bearing upon the history of the government and people of the State. "Prior to the 20th century State historical services were performed largely by private corporations called State Historical Societies, which were financed primarily by membership fees and State appropriations. These societies still bear the responsibility in a number of States, but many have been replaced by State Historical Departments or Commissions."[1/]

Archival and Record Center Libraries served for activities related to collecting, preserving, and serving official State and local documents as acquired by State law. Although almost every State had an archival agency, very few had a sufficient reference collection which could be called a library. The pattern of these reference collections however was similar to that of a historical library and therefore the data were included in this classification. In many of the States, the trend was to absorb the history and archives' responsibilities within the State Library (General). In these cases the data were not separated. Private historical societies were not included in the survey. For a full treatment of State archival agencies see: "American State Archives" by Ernest Posner, Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1964.

[1/] Beach, Fred F., Ralph M. Dunbar, and Robert J. Will. The State and Publicly Supported Libraries. (Washington, D.C. : U.S. Government Printing Office, 1956), p.9.

For this survey 39 Historical Libraries were included. The median founding year was 1905. In 82 percent of the cases, library duties were the primary responsibility of the person in charge. Only 5 percent of the libraries had branch libraries. Although 100 percent were open to the public, 60 percent had some degree of restriction on their use. Most of the libraries used the Subject Headings Used in the Dictionary Catalogs of the Library of Congress (58.5 percent). Sears List of Subject Headings was used by 17.1 percent, and 24.4 percent used their own list.

The median size of the library collection was 24,000 volumes; the median number of microfilm reels was 1,670; the median number of feet of vertical file material was 40; and the median number of serials currently received was 175. This gave a good indication of the nature of historical collections and historical materials.

The median number of (FTE) positions in the library was 5.2; the median number of budgeted professional library positions was 2.4. The highest education level obtained by the librarian or person in charge was: 24.3 percent, undergraduate degrees; 56.8 percent, masters degrees; and 16.2 percent, Ph.D or equivalent degrees. The median salary was $6,500. The median total annual salaries was $19,170. The median total operating expenditures was $11,430.

The reference services of the historical libraries were indicated by the fact that 75 percent of the libraries had microprint reading equipment, 64.1 percent had duplicating equipment, and 82.1 percent had office copying equipment. Only 7.7 percent of the libraries had data processing and/or information storage and retrieval equipment available to them. The reference nature of the library was also indicated by the fact that 100 percent cataloged and classified the collection, but only 33 percent routed new journals, and only 10 percent circulated library materials. The figures show that 97 percent offered reference and/or information services. The difference between this figure and a perfect 100 percent resulted from the inclusion of a Records Center in the data. The State repository nature of these collections was indicated by the fact that 74 percent served as depositories for State documents.

Historical Museum Libraries Since a separate category for museum libraries was set up under the operational classification, it was decided to separate these libraries by subject matter classification also. Three of the State museums of history had library collections worth including in the statistics. The mean was used instead of the median.

The mean year the historical museum libraries were founded was 1919. Library duties were the prime responsibility of the person in charge in all three libraries. One library had branch libraries. All three were open to the public, although each had some restrictions on their use.

The more general nature of these libraries was indicated by the fact that two used the Subject Headings Used in the Dictionary Catalogs of the Library of Congress and one used the Sears List of Subject Headings.

The average number of volumes was 16,500; the average number of microfilm reels was 220; the average number of vertical file materials was 25 feet. An average of 120 serials were currently being received. This demonstrated a pattern similar to State historical libraries.

The mean total poisitions (FTE) in the library was 1.7, and the average salary of the person in charge was $4,433, which was the lowest in the survey. The total operating expenditures were only $7,650.

All these libraries cataloged and classified their collections and provided reference service. None engaged in interlibrary loan activities.

4. PHYSICAL SCIENCES AND ENGINEERING LIBRARIES

For the purpose of this survey, Physical Sciences and Engineering Libraries included collections of books and other publications in the fields of engineering, geography, mathematical sciences (except statistics), and the physical sciences. Excluded were collections in the biological sciences and agriculture and health sciences which were handled in separate sections. Thirty libraries were included in this subject matter classification, and all fell in the operational classification of a departmental library. The largest group of physical sciences and engineering libraries were State Highway Department libraries. Other groups included were Geological Survey, Mineral Resources, and Public Works Libraries (which dealt with State engineering programs).

The median year of founding for these libraries was 1945. Library duties were the primary responsibilities of 85.7 percent of the persons in charge. Of the libraries, 10 percent had branches, and 63 percent were open to the public, although 43 percent had some restrictions upon their use.

Ninety percent of the libraries cataloged or classified their collections; 41.5 percent used the Subject Headings Used in the Dictionary Catalogs of the Library of Congress; 14.6 percent used the Sears List of Subject Headings; and 43.9 percent used their own list or an adapted form of the Sears or Library of Congress list.

The median size of the collection was 4,550 volumes; a median of 88 serials were currently being received. These journals were routed to the department staffs in 77 percent of the libraries.

The median number of professional library positions (FTE) was 1.3; the median number of non-professional budgeted positions (FTE) was 0.5. The total median positions (FTE) was 1.8.

The median annual salary of the librarian or person in charge was $5,570. The highest educational level of these persons was : 26.9 percent, undergraduate degrees; 38.5 percent, masters degrees; Ph.D or equivalent degrees, none.

Only 14.3 percent of these libraries had a separate budget as a guide to operations. The median total operation expenditures was $7,270. Only 26.6 percent of the libraries had microprint reading equipment available. Ten percent had data processing and/or information processing equipment available, but 70.5 percent had duplicating equipment and 60 percent had office copying equipment available. This is matched by the fact that 60 percent of the libraries reproduced or duplicated their library materials.

In addition to the library activities already mentioned, 90 percent of the libraries offered reference and/or information services; 70 percent performed interlibrary loan transactions, prepared acquisition lists, and compiled bibliographies on request; 37 percent prepared abstracts; 10 percent prepared translations.

5. BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES AND AGRICULTURAL LIBRARIES

For the purpose of this survey Biological Sciences and Agricultural libraries included libraries with collections in agriculture such as those serving State departments of agriculture or independent agricultural experiment stations not connected to universities, libraries with biological sciences collections such as found in State departments of fish and game, or departments of conservation, collections of forestry in forestry departments, and libraries with collections devoted to veterinary medicine or clinical veterinary medicine. Libraries with collections devoted to premedical or predental training were classified under the Health Sciences.

One operational classification treated separately was biological museum collections such as those in State museums of natural history. This was decided because of a supposed pattern of public use. The difference between the two operational types of biological science libraries proved to be caused by the lack of professional help in the museum libraries. In most other respects, the libraries were very much alike.

There were 30 examples of departmental biological and agricultural libraries; the median was used for these. Since there were only two biological sciences museums, the mean was used rather than the median.

The median year which the biological sciences libraries was founded was 1938, while the mean for the biological museums was 1931. In 76.5 percent of the biological science libraries, library duties were the primary responsibility of the person in charge. In the museum libraries, only 50 percent--in other words, one--was the library the primary responsibility. Other responsibilities included acting as head of the department which the library served. The librarian often filled in as some other professional or non-professional, capacity. The average number of budgeted professional library positions (FTE) in the departmental libraries was only 0.5, with a total median number of positions (FTE) in the library being 1.7. None of the persons in charge of the museum libraries were professional librarians.

None of the persons in charge of the museum libraries had a degree, but 23.5 percent had an undergraduate degree and 23,5 percent had a masters degree among the biological sciences library staffs. The average salary for the head of the museum library was $5,110; for a departmental library, it was $5,500. It is difficult to draw any conclusions since a museum library could be staffed by some excellent clerks.

The difference in the number of volumes held was not great--5,500 volumes as the median for biological sciences libraries and 4,250 for museums. A significant difference showed up in the number of government documents held. The median for the biological sciences libraries was 45 where the average for the museum libraries was 2,250. The clue to this may be that 94 percent of the biological sciences libraries cataloged or classified their collections but only one museum library attempted to classify or catalog its collection. Some librarians feel that it is easier to put government reports in a separate pile rather than catalog them, especially if personnel are not library trained.

The total operating expenditures showed the median of biological sciences libraries to be $11,000 while the average for the two museum libraries was $3,210. The smaller staff, and the fact that many museums conducted exchange programs, made this difference somewhat reliable.

The fact that 53 percent of the biological sciences libraries had microprint reading equipment and duplicating equipment available, 82.4 percent had office copying equipment available, and 23.5 percent had data processing equipment available was indicative of the more intensive research work that went on in these libraries. Only one of the museums had duplicating and office copying equipment available, and neither had microprint reading equipment or data processing equipment.

The really significant differences appeared in the data for library activities. As stated before, 94 percent of the biological sciences libraries cataloged or classified their collection; only one museum library did this. The same museum library also routed journals, circulated its library materials, performed interlibrary loan transactions, and prepared an acquisition list; 82 percent, 94 percent, 77 percent, and 82 percent respectively of the biological sciences libraries performed these tasks. Among the biological sciences libraries, 82 percent offered reference and/or information services, 53 percent compiled bibliographies, 24 percent compiled abstracts, 18 percent prepared translations, 18 percent were depositories for Federal documents, and 65 percent reproduced or duplicated their library materials. Neither of the museum libraries carried out these activities.

6. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION LIBRARIES

State libraries with collections in business and commerce, economics, political science or government, and public administration were placed in the subject matter classification of Public Administration. There were 30 libraries so classified. All were in the operational classification of departmental library. Examples included libraries in State offices of planning, budget divisions, departments of labor and commerce, and tax commissions--in general, libraries serving departments in the State which dealt with the daily operation of State government.

The median year of founding for this classification was 1946. Although 66.6 percent were open to the public, 50 percent had restrictions upon their use and 33.3 percent were not open at all to the public. The median number of volumes held was only 3,500 but a median number of 115 serial titles were received. The median total operating expenditures was $8,340 including salaries.

Library administration was the primary duty of 83.3 percent of the persons in charge. The median salary in 1964 was $6,100. Of these, 36 percent had an undergraduate degree, and 30 percent had masters degrees. The median number of budgeted professional library positions (FTE) was 1.2; 1.8 was the median total library positions (FTE) at the end of the reporting year.

Although only 13.2 percent of the libraries had microfilm equipment and 19.6 percent had data processing and/or information retrieval equipment available, 63 percent had duplicating equipment and 90 percent had office copying equipment.

The pattern of library activities performed indicated that these were well organized collections. All of the collections were cataloged or classified. Nearly 30 percent used the Library of Congress subject headings; 26 percent used Sears; 44.4 percent used another system. Of the other systems used, the largest portion followed the Glidden and Markus list. A large majority of the libraries (83 percent) routed their new journals to the staff; 93 percent allowed their library materials to circulate. All provided reference and/or information services. Seventy percent conducted interlibrary loan transactions, prepared acquisition lists, compiled bibliographies upon request, and reproduced or duplicated their library materials. Only 27 percent prepared abstracts of their literature, and 10 percent prepared translations upon request.

7. SOCIAL WELFARE LIBRARIES

Social Welfare Libraries were those with sociology, psychology, social work and social welfare, child development and family welfare as the most significant subjects in their collections. Twenty libraries fell into this subject matter classification. Seventeen were identified as departmental libraries; three were staff libraries in correctional institutions. In order not to dilute the departmental data and to observe any significant difference among these three libraries, they were treated separately.

The median year of founding of social welfare departmental libraries was 1957, indicating the recent concern of the States for social welfare. Library operation was the primary duty of 83.3 percent of the persons in charge. Over 70 percent were open to the general public; all but one were open without restrictions. All of the libraries cataloged or classified their collection; 37.5 percent used the Library of Congress Subject Headings; 18.8 percent used Sears; 43.8 percent used their own adaptations or lists.

The median number of volumes was 2,500 plus a median of 80 serials currently received. Only 29.4 percent had a separate budget as a guide to their library operations; median total operating expenditures were $7,950.

The median number of budgeted professional library positions (FTE) was 1.3. The median total positions (FTE), professional and non-professional, was 1.7. The median gross annual salary of the person in charge was $6,750; 35.3 percent of these held an undergraduate degree; 52.9 percent held a masters degree.

Over 70 percent of these libraries had duplicating equipment or office copying equipment available; none had data processing and/or information storage and retrieval equipment.

As stated before, 100 percent cataloged and classified their collections and circulated library materials to the departmental staffs. Over 77 percent routed new journals, provided reference service, engaged in interlibrary loan transaction, prepared acquisition lists, and compiled bibliographies.

Separation of the correctional institution staff libraries was a difficult task. Only three libraries in the survey met the requirements of this category. In many States the correctional institution library was run by the prisoners and was restricted to the use of the inmates. In States such as California, the correctional institutions were frequently combined with mental institutions. Such combined libraries, if they were qualified, were classed with hospital libraries in the health sciences libraries category.

Because there were only three libraries in the subgroups of this category, the mean rather than the median was used. The inclusion of the library at the California State Prison in San Quentin (which is a world renowned library) dislocated the data, making the median figures unreliable.

8. HEALTH SCIENCES LIBRARIES

Health Sciences Libraries were the largest subject matter group in the survey. Health sciences collections included all the health professions--including predental and premedical subjects but excluding veterinary medicine. The health sciences libraries were divided into two distinct operational classifications--departmental libraries and hospital libraries. Almost all departmental libraries served staffs of State departments of health or public health. Hospital libraries served general short-term hospitals, general longterm hospitals, State mental institutions, combined State hospitals and training centers, and research institution staffs.

Health Sciences Departmental Libraries.

There were 23 health sciences departmental libraries. The median year of founding was 1934, indicating extended concern of the States toward public health. Over 85 percent of these libraries were open to the general public in addition to the staff. The median number of volumes in the collections was 7,500; a median of 310 serials were currently being received. This reflected the high number of serial titles published in health sciences. Only 25 percent of the libraries had a budget to guide their operations. Median total operating expenditures were $11,670.

Library duties were the primary responsibility of 87 percent of the persons in charge. Their median salary was $6,270. The highest educational level obtained was: undergraduate degree, 36.4 percent; masters degree, 27.3 percent. None had a Ph.D or equivalent. The median number of professional library positions (FTE) was 1.3, plus a 1.9 median total positions (FTE).

All but one of the libraries cataloged or classified their collection. Only 25.8 percent used the *Library of Congress Subject Headings*; 16.1 percent used the *Sears List*; over 58.1 percent used another list--in most cases the *Subject Headings Used by the National Library of Medicine*.

All libraries offered reference and/or information services; all but one or two routed new journals, circulated library materials, conducted interlibrary loan transactions, prepared acquisition lists, and compiled bibliographies. Only one or two libraries prepared abstracts or translations on request. Over 70 percent had microprint reading equipment; over 60 percent had duplicating equipment; about 75 percent had office copying equipment. Only two libraries had data processing equipment available for their use.

Hospital Libraries. The hospital libraries, 90 in all, comprised the largest individual group in either the operational or subject matter classification. One difficulty with the selection of libraries for inclusion was that many of the hospital libraries served both the hospital staff and the patients. Since we were interested primarily in obtaining data on the staff libraries, those libraries were eliminated which devoted less than 50 percent of the collection and services to the staff.

The median date of founding was 1946. Library duties were the primary responsibility of 93.3 percent of the persons in charge. Of these libraries 14 percent had branches; 58 percent were open to the general public. While all circulated their library materials to the hospital staff, only 2.3 percent circulated materials to the general public without restrictions. The median number of library volumes was 2,900, and all libraries cataloged and classified their collections. Most of the libraries used the National Library of Medicine Subject Headings (67.4 percent); only 24.4 percent used the Library of Congress Subject Headings, and 8.1 percent used the Sears List.

The median number of serials received was 45; 82 percent of the libraries routed these to staff members. Of the libraries,57 percent had a budget to guide their operations. The median total operating expenditures were $8,750. The median salary of the librarian was $6,150. The highest educational level attained by the librarian was: undergraduate degree, 23.6 percent; masters degree, 38.2 percent; Ph.D or equivalent degree, 3.4 percent. The libraries had a median of 1.3 budgeted professional positions (FTE) with a total of 1.6 positions (FTE) at the end of the reporting year.

Over 31 percent had microprint reading equipment; 53.3 percent had duplicating equipment;and 51.1 percent had office copying equipment available. Only 8.8 percent,or 8 libraries,had any data processing or information retrieval equipment.

The pattern of staff services was similar to that in health science departmental libraries. Over 80 percent routed journals, circulated materials, provided reference services, conducted interlibrary loan transactions, prepared acquisition lists, and compiled bibliographies. Only a few libraries prepared abstracts and translations.

The most significant figure in this grouping was the 42 percent which administered a general reading collection in addition to the special library.

9. EDUCATION LIBRARIES

For the purposes of this survey, Education Libraries were limited to libraries serving State departments of education. Libraries serving State institutions of the blind and deaf were considered to be school libraries and were not included. State curriculum libraries were included, however.

The median year of founding was 1950. Twelve libraries were included in this group. Library duties were the primary responsibility of 58.3 percent of the libraries. The same percentage opened their collection to the general public, but had restrictions upon library use. Collections had a median of 3,750 volumes with a median of 140 serial titles being currently received. The salaries for the person in charge was the highest for any departmental classification--a median of $7,500. The educational level was also highest. Twenty-five percent of the persons in charge had an undergraduate degree; 66.7 percent had a masters degree; 8.3 percent had a Ph.D or equivalent degree.

The median number of full-time professionals (FTE) was 1.4 with 1.8 being the median total positions. The total median operating expenditures was $11,430, and 54.5 percent of the libraries had a separate budget.

Only 16.7 percent of the libraries had microprint reading equipment, but 50 percent had both duplicating equipment and photocopying equipment. Over 33 percent had data processing and/or information storage and retrieval equipment available, mostly in the form of computers operated by the State department of education statistical services.

Nearly all the libraries cataloged or classified their collection with an even balance between use of Library of Congress, Sears, and other subject heading lists. Nearly all libraries routed new journals, offered reference service, compiled bibliographies, and engaged in interlibrary loans. A lesser number prepared abstracts and reproduced library materials. None prepared translations.

10. ART MUSEUM LIBRARIES

This subject matter classification may be a surprise to some. While investigating the operational classification of State Museum Libraries, it was found that three States--Florida, North Carolina and Virginia--had libraries serving State art museums. The most outstanding art museum is the Ringling Museum of Art in Florida.

All of these libraries were open to the public, although all had some restrictions on their use. The average number of volumes held was 7,000 plus an average number of 45 serials being currently received.

The average budgeted professional library positions (FTE) was 1.2 with a total average staff of 1.8 (FTE). The average operating expenditures came to $12,760. All the libraries cataloged and classified their collection, routed new journals, circulated library materials, gave reference service, participated in interlibrary loans, and prepared acquisition lists and bibliographies.

DISCUSSION

To facilitate the preparation of tables for analysis, the questions on the questionnaire were organized into six groupings:

Part I - Library Organization and Operation
Part II - Library Collections and Acquisitions
Part III - Personnel Information
Part IV - Equipment Used in This Library
Part V - Financial Information
Part VI - Library Activities

A discussion of the questions asked on the questionnaire and the resulting tables follows. Percentage figures are for the replies received. If the number of replies for any particular question was over 5, the median was used. If less than 5, the mean was used because it is more statistically reliable. The tables and the questionnaire referred to appear in the Appendix of this report.

Question 1. Name of Library. Location of Library.

The objective of this question was to identify the library by address and aid in grouping the libraries by State and region. Table 1 shows there were 389 libraries surveyed in this study. The largest operational classification was Departmental Libraries. The next largest was Statutory Governmental Libraries and Hospital Libraries.

The largest subject matter classification was Health Science Libraries. Most of these were Hospital Libraries. Hospital Libraries was the largest single type of library represented in the survey. Because of the numerous ways State Libraries (General) are administered not all of the States had libraries which could be classified as State libraries. In some States the general library was an extension agency only and therefore was not included in the survey.

Table 2 shows the even balance of the operational classifications of the libraries throughout the regions. The lack of Supreme Court Libraries in the North Atlantic States was indicative of the pattern in the North Atlantic region to have the State Law Library under the administration of the State Library (General). The large number of Lower Court Libraries in the North Atlantic region was because of the large number of court libraries in New York State which received State money.

Table 3 again shows the rather even distribution of libraries in this survey. The slightly higher number of Physical Sciences and Engineering Libraries in the West and Southwest reflected the greater interest in natural resources in that area. Public Administration Libraries also tended to concentrate in the North Atlantic States for Public Administration is a greater concern in the more populous States.

Table 4 is the first in a series analyzing the pattern of libraries within each of four regions. Data again shows the rather even distribution of libraries throughout the region.

The other tables are:

Table 5 - Number of Libraries by Operational and Subject-Matter Classification: North Atlantic Region, 1963-64.

Table 6 - Number of Libraries by Operational and Subject-Matter Classification: West and Southwest region, 1963-64.

Table 7 - Number of Libraries by Operational and Subject-Matter Classification: Great Lakes and Plains, 1963-64.

Table 8 - Number of Libraries by State and Operational Classification of Library: Aggregate United States, 1963-64.

Table 9 - Number of Libraries by State and by Subject-Matter Classification: Aggregate United States, 1963-64.

Question 2. Year Library Founded.

The purpose of this question was to isolate any pattern of growth of special libraries. Table 10 shows that the median year founded for all State libraries was 1932. The oldest libraries were the State Library (General) and the Law Libraries; the youngest group appeared to be Social Welfare Departmental Libraries.

Question 3. Name and Title of Librarian or Person Directly in Charge of Library. Are Library Duties His Primary Responsibility or Secondary Responsibility?

The primary objective of this question was to determine the degree of diffused administration responsibiiity of the persons in charge of tne library. This question was supposed to be a primary criteria for determining inclusion in the survey, but Table 11 shows that enough of the libraries were headed by persons with other major responsibilities to require this data to be tabulated. Only 85.2 percent of the persons in charge of State Library (General) had the library as their primary responsibility. The table shows that the State Library (General) is most likely to be the primary concern of its head. The person in charge of an Education Library is more likely to have other primary responsibilities.

Question 4. Does This Library Have Branch Libraries?

The main objective of this question was to lead the person answering the questionnaire to question 5a and 5b which was a check on whether the data supplied was complete or duplicated by a branch reply. Sufficient data was gathered, however, to warrant tabulation. Table No. 12 showed an average of 11.5 percent of all State libraries had branches. Except for the Statutory Legislative Reference Libraries (only one per State) and the Correctional Institution Libraries which did not have enough examples to draw conclusions, the variation in the percent of branches of operational classification was rather consistent. Within the subject matter classification, however, there was a little greater variation within Biological Sciences and Agriculture Libraries.

Question 5a and b. Does this report include (or exclude) branch libraries? As stated above inclusion of these questions was to ascertain that data was not omitted or included twice in the survey. As was expected several variations of answers occurred. In a few cases the Statutory Governmental Library included all branch and department data within its form. In other cases separate forms were submitted for subject matter departments within the Statutory Governmental Library. Such data was combined. No difficulties occurred within other operational classifications. No tables for this data were compiled.

Question 6a. Name of Division or Agency of the State Government Served Primarily by this Library.

Seldom did a library have a distinctive name. Since the libraries reflected the needs of the parent agency, and the names of the agency were somewhat indicative of their objectives, this question was used to aid in classifying the library in an operational classification.

Question 6b. Total Number of Employees in the Division or Agency (6a).

In table 13, the data in the individual cells was probably not too reliable although the marginal subtotals seemed to give an idea of the range of persons served. The most confusion was caused by libraries who answered "all the State" to this question. Other difficulties arose with answers from the Hospital Libraries which served both staff and patients and did not distinguish the percentages reported.

Question 7. Indicate Major Occupations of Library's Clientele.
This question represented an attempt to classify the major occupations of the libraries' clientele into a set of mutually exclusive categories. This established a criteria for measuring the relative use of information by occupational groups. Because no standard terminology was offered in the questionnaire, the variation of titles resulting was too complex to be meaningful and no tables were prepared. On occasion, however, the data aided in grouping a library when subject matter classification was in doubt.

Question 8(a and b). Is This Library Open to the General Public? If Answer is Yes, with Restrictions, Indicate Restrictions.
This question was asked to determine the extend and degree which these special libraries were open to the public. In table 14 in each cell the upper left hand figure is the percentage of libraries open without restrictions; the middle figure is open with restrictions; the lower right is closed to the public. As might be expected the Statutory Governmental Libraries opened their doors to the public more freely than other operationally classified libraries. Within this class, State Libraries (General) and History Libraries were more likely to be open to the public. As also might be expected the more special or technical departmental libraries such as Law, Physical Sciences, or Engineering were closed to the public.

The most mentioned restriction to the public concerned lending privileges. Almost all libraries gave some reference help to serious public requests, however.

Question 9. Indicate by Broad Subject Headings in Order of Importance, the Three Most Significant Subject Areas of This Library.

This question represented an attempt to classify broad subject areas of the library collection into a set of mutually exclusive categories in order to establish a subject matter classification. The classification finally used was that listed under Major Fields of Study shown in the Subject Classification Chart in the Appendix IV. All libraries with their significant subject areas in one of the major fields of study indicated were placed in the corresponding subject matter classification.

Question 10. Check Subject Headings Used by This Library.

This question was to determine if there was any pattern of subject headings used by type of library. In each cell of table 15 the upper left hand figure represents the percent using the Library of Congress Subject Heading List; the middle, percent using the Sears List of Subject Headings; the lower right is the percent using other lists. In the final tabulation, data received for those libraries using the National Library of Medicine Subject Headings were condensed into the "other" category. The Library of Congress and Sears List are general lists and most "other" lists are specific lists for specific subject areas. One interesting fact revealed that many librarians do not use a separate subject heading list in addition to a classification schedule. Instead the index of the classification schedule was used as the core of their subject heading list. This is a subtle but practical approach by many untrained librarians.

Question 11c. Total Number of Volumes Held at End of Reporting Year. Total Number of Library Volumes Added During Reporting Year.

The objective questions 11a, b, and c was to determine the size of the library collections, the percentage of bound journals in the collection, and the number added per year. Many of the libraries found it difficult to give a figure for the total number of volumes, let alone break the figure down by the number of bound periodical volumes. It was decided to tabulate only the total number of volumes, keeping in mind that the marginal subtotals were more statistically reliable than the individual cells. Table 16 is the result. These same comments apply to Table No. 17 except that the number of libraries which supplied data for this question was smaller.

Question 11d through h. 11d)Total number of government documents not listed as volumes. 11e)Total number of technical reports not listed as volumes. 11f) Number of microfilm reels. 11g) Number of microcards, microprints, and other microforms. 11h) Number of feet of vertical file materials. Questions 11d through 11h were asked to determine if other library materials made up a large percent of total library collections and to ascertain if there was any pattern in the collections of library material as classified by the library. In all cases the data received for the number of items added during the year was unreliable.

Table 18 showed that separate document collections were small. This was probably because the larger Statutory Governmental Libraries, while being Government Printing Office depositories, in many cases cataloged the documents and listed them as volumes. The smaller libraries which were not depository libraries probably exercised a great deal of selection of material and cataloged the most pertinent but not lesser important material.

Table 19 while showing that most libraries did not handle technical reports, indicates that Physical Sciences and Engineering Libraries did. The other marginal figure for Correctional Institutions, although not reliable because of the small area covered, seems indicative of the use of technical reports in vocational training.

Table 20 reveals a peculiar characteristic of microfilm--its wide use for newspaper and historical records yet lack of use for storing other information. Microcards, microprints, and other microforms apparently are not used very much. As a result we had no data to tabulate.

Table 21 is difficult to interpret and appeared to depend on the individual philosophy of the librarian as to how ephemeral material was handled.

Question 12. Serials Currently Received.

Questions 12a through 12d were asked to test the supposition that special libraries, and in some cases certain classifications of special libraries, received more serials than other types of libraries. An attempt was made to break down serials into the various types and tabulate the data. Despite the fact that serials, periodicals, and serial services were defined in the directions, the comments and break down of figures showed much confusion. To solve the dilemma the data was condensed into one total number for serial titles. A significant figure in table 22 is the high number of journals a Departmental Medical Library must receive to keep up with the literature.

Question 13. Staff Positions in Full Time Equivalents.

The objective of question 13 was to determine if there was a pattern in the number and type of positions in the libraries by classification and if there were any significant vacancies. No meaningful data was received regarding vacancies. We asked for the number of budgeted vacant positions, but except for Statutory Governmental Libraries, most library positions were not specifically budgeted and the librarian was hired on the basis of need.

Table 23 shows that in general most of the libraries are small, with a median of only a little more than one librarian employed.

Table 24 shows the number of nonprofessional budgeted positions. The low ratio of nonprofessionals to professionals indicated two problems. First in many cases the librarian performed both professional and clerical work, and was frequently given only the assistance of a typist. Second, many filled budgeted library positions were filled by a non-librarian who apparently coveted the title librarian. As a result the response to the question regarding employment of professional non-library budgeted positions was nil, and the data was not tabulated.

Table 25, which is the total number of filled positions in the library, was probably the most reliable data and the best that could be received for a first time study.

Question 14. Gross Annual Salary of Librarian or Person Directly in Charge of This Library Before Deductions.

The objective of this question was to determine if special library salaries were higher than salaries for other libraries and if salaries for certain types of special librarians were greater. Many of the librarians failed to answer this question, especially in those States where the librarian's job was an appointed position or if, as in many departmental libraries, the library has no separate budget.

Table 26 seems to indicate that there was no significant salary difference by subject matter classification of the library. The significant differences in salary levels seem to reflect the number of people administered by the person in charge, rather than any other factor.

Question 15. Check the Highest Educational Level Attained by the Librarian or Person Directly in Charge of this Library and Specify his Major.

The objective of this question was to determine the educational levels of the person in charge of the library, the extent to which they held library degrees, and the predominant subject background of the person in charge. The variety of degrees, subjects of degrees, and combination of subjects and degrees was so complicated that it was difficult to obtain any meaningful statistics. Even within library science it was difficult to equate BS degrees, MS degrees, 5th year degrees, doctoral degrees and Ph.D degrees, let alone evaluate technical training or postgraduate, non-credit courses with no further study. It was decided to present only the data for the highest degree attained since this probably had more significance to present salary than the subject of the degree. In table 27, the lower left hand figure is the percentage with a bachlor's degree, the middle figure is the master's degree, and the upper right is the Ph.D degree or equivalent. The total in the cells may not add up to 100 percent because some persons in charge had never received an undergraduate degree.

Question 16. If this Library has Hired a Library School Graduate During the Reporting Year, Please Indicate the Starting Annual Salary.

This question was to determine the extent of hiring new library school graduates and their rate of pay. Since less than five libraries indicated that they hired a new librarian, the data was not reliable.

Question 17. Equipment Used in This Library.

The function of this question was to determine the extent of equipment available for library use and if there was a pattern of equipment location. In each cell, the upper left hand figure represents the percent available in the library; the middle percent, available through a central facility; the lower right, not available.

Table 28 reenforced the conclusion drawn from table 20. State Libraries (General and History and Archive Libraries have more microfilm and thus a greater percentage of microfilm readers were available.

Table 29 is somewhat related to Table 51. Those libraries issuing regularly a publication for distribution tended to have their own duplicating equipment. In general, however, these were mainly the larger libraries.

Table 30 shows a slight trend for libraries to have more access to office copying equipment than duplicating equipment. Also those libraries dealing with the public have more office copying equipment such as Thermofax, Xerox, or similar machines.

Table 31 shows the poor state of affairs in State Libraries toward the use of modern equipment. Statutory Governmental Libraries because of their size and position show some hope , as do Education Departmental Libraries, but this is all. Since most libraries are small and cannot afford their own equipment, the only hope libraries will have of using modern equipment lies in serving a large department using equipment or a department needing statistical equipment of its own, such as education departments, and convincing the department head of the need for sharing the equipment.

Question 18. Does This Library Have a Separate Budget as a Guide for its Operation.

This was a critical question on the survey. All subsequent information on finances hinged on whether or not the library could give expenditure data.

Those libraries without a budget could not submit reliable information. For this reason much of the data had to be condensed. Tables were made only for total figures. Table 32 shows that the smaller the library or the more specialized the library, the smaller was the chance for budget guided operations. Departmental libraries especially tended to be run as overhead operations with no budget. As a general rule, it was found that larger libraries tended to have budgets and could submit good financial data but could not break down or provide accurate data on holdings. Smaller libraries could give better data or break down holdings but were unable to provide financial data because a budget was lacking.

Question 19. Operating Expenditures 1964 (Record the Actual Annual Expenditures of This Library for the Items Listed Below, Estimate if Necessary).

19a. Annual Salaries

Although a break down of annual salaries by (1) total, all professional library staff; (2) total, all other professional staff; and (3) total, all nonprofessional staff was requested, meaningful values were not possible for many of the reasons already discussed under Question 13. Also, for reasons discussed under Question 18, the smaller libraries without budgets could not give accurate data. This accounts for the zero under Departmental Law Libraries. It should be remembered, as stated earlier, that marginal subtotals are more statistically reliable than the individual cells.

Question 19b. Operating Expenditures 1964. Library Materials. (9) Total Library Materials.

It was in this series of questions that the lack of budgets really hurt. In addition to not being able to give any figures, those figures reported were frequently a combination of book and periodical expenses without a breakdown.

Table 34 is given because of its relation to table 17. Table 35 is presented because of its relationship to table 22. One must remember when comparing expenditures for services to the number of serials received that many State libraries receive materials through exchange agreements. No breakdowns are made for expenditures for newspaper subscriptions, microcards, microfilms, microprints and other forms of microtext, audiovisual materials, and other published or printed materials since the amounts expended for this material were too small to produce meaningful data.

Table 36 is probably the more accurate in this group since it presents the summation of all data which could not be broken down.

Question 19. Operating Expenditures 1964. b(10) Binding and Rebinding.
Table 37 was included since it shows, within reasonable limits, that type of library which bothered to bind and keep materials versus that which tended to keep materials in unbound form or discard rather than bind them. One difficulty with the figures given for the Statutory Governmental (General) libraries was that no definitions or instructions were supplied to indicate whether libraries had their own bindery or contracted for their binding.

Question 19c. Other Operating Expenditures.
Other operating expenditures varied considerably, but no specific or significant pattern was apparent. Therefore no table was prepared for this question.

Question 19d. Total Operating Expenditures.
Table 38 is the most significant table in the expenditure series since it condenses all the figures, i.e., actual, estimated, computed, and combination. Many replies presented only this figure.

Question 20. Which of the Following Activities are Performed by This Library. This series of questions will probably have more lasting value than some of the quantitative statistics gathered in this survey. Many special librarians insisted that it was the type and quality of their services that set them apart from other libraries. The response to this series of questions was very high, thus the data in both the cells and the marginal totals is reliable.

Question 20a. Cataloging and Classification of Collection. By definition, a library in this survey had to have "an organized collection" and its volumes had to be "catalogued and/or fully prepared for use." Admittedly some materials in special libraries are self organizing, such as runs of State statutes. Also film libraries and collections of special forms of materials are organized in ways other than by conventional library cataloging and classification. Table 39 demonstrated this point since Law Libraries were consistently lower in degree of cataloging and classifying materials.

Question 20b. Routing of New Journals. Routing of new journals was a service of which special libraries were particularly proud. Routing operated best as a personal service in small libraries and in libraries for more technical and advanced fields rather than in libraries for general or historical fields. Table 40 proves this point by showing the smaller departmental libraries performing this service to a greater extent than the larger Statutory Governmental libraries.

Question 20c. Circulation of Library Materials. Where policy as to whether the library was open to the public depended upon the operational classification of the library (See table 14), whether or not the materials were circulated depended upon the subject matter classification of the materials collected. It is obvious from table 41 that law materials and historical materials were less likely to be circulated than general or other specific subject materials.

Question 20d. Reference and/or Information Services.

As expected, nearly all special libraries in the survey performed this activity. The lower value in table 42 for law libraries, however indicates a larger degree of "do-it-yourself" reference by lawyers plus a professional reluctance to give outside law reference which might be misinterpreted as legal advice.

Question 20e. Interlibrary Loan Transactions.

Table 43 shows mixed results. In many cases special libraries were organized so that the department staff would be self sufficient and not have to rely upon interlibrary loans. The high percentage of Statutory Governmental (General) libraries engaging in interlibrary loans also indicates that they aid many of the smaller libraries in the State. These smaller libraries in many cases did not recognize these services from the State library as interlibrary loan services and did not report them.

Question 20f. Preparation of Acquisition Lists.

Acquisition or book lists were an excellent way to interpret the library services. Many factors must be considered however--reasons for ordering the materials, the amount of materials ordered, and the size of the clientele served. One reason this question was asked stemmed from its relation to Question 11. Many librarians failed to realize that a simple count of items on the acquisition list would be sufficient for Question 11. Table 44 still showed a greater response than table 17.

Question 20g. Compilations of Bibliographies Upon Request.

Preparation of bibliographies is a semi-technical service that can be performed by personnel who are not very highly trained. Interpretation of the organization of the literature is the most important factor. As a result a fairly high response was received and tabulated in table 45. A surprise was the low response of law libraries. Perhaps this is caused by the terminology. Use of the term "citations" rather than "bibliographies" might have increased this figure.

Question 20h. Preparation of Abstracts Upon Request.

The number of libraries included in table 46 dropped sharply. The main reason was the need for technical know-how to prepare abstracts which must be tailor-made for the user. Terminology may also have played a part since "abstract" has a different meaning to a lawyer than to a scientist.

Question 20i. Preparation of Translations Upon Request.

Another large drop in percentage is indicated in table 47. The reason was the limited request for translations at the State level plus the difficulty of finding staff to perform this function. The Statutory Governmental (General) Libraries seemed to offer this service more often, probably because they had larger staffs to recruit from. This seemed a possible solution to the translation problem at the State level. Each State Library (General) could be set up as a translation center for the other State libraries.

Questions 20j. Serves as a Document Depository for Federal Documents. 20k. Serves as a Document Depository for State Documents. 201. Serves as a Document Depository for other documents.

The mission of the library was demonstrated clearly when tables 48, 49, and 50 were compared. In general if a library was designated a depository on one level, it also would be a depository at other levels. However, the fact that Law Libraries and Historical Libraries were limited to collecting and serving State generated materials accounts for the jump in percentage of Law and History Libraries which were depositories for only State documents.

Question 20m. Reproduction or Duplication of Library Materials.

Table 51 is tied closely to Questions 17b and 17c and to tables 29 and 30. Some variation in data could have occurred because some libraries offered the service but sent out materials to an independent photocopy or duplication service rather than doing the copying and duplicating themselves.

Question 20n. Other Major Library Services Provided to Library Clientele. 20o. Other Major Library Services Provided to Other than Branch Libraries of This Library.

These questions were open ended and narrative, and no statistics were derived. Most services were of a reference nature, and a deeper analysis is needed elsewhere.

Question 20p. Does This Library Administer a General Reading Collection in Addition to your Special Library. 20q. If Item "p" is Yes, Are the Statistics of the General Reading Collection Excluded From this Report.

These questions were asked to help determine which libraries split their administration between a special library and a general library. Table 52 is closely related to Question 3. The results of Question 20q also helped clear up a few confusing problems which arose with data submitted by Hospital Libraries.

Questions 20r and s. Does This Library Issue Regularly Any Publication for Distribution to the Public or Library Clientele. If Item "r" is Yes, Give Title of Publication.

The main function of this question was to get an idea of the number and type of

State library publications being generated. The statistics for table 53 however provided expected results; the Statutory Governmental (General) libraries were most likely to issue a publication because of their position in the State.

CONCLUSION

Special libraries serving State governments vary greatly in size, operational authority, and subject matter content. In addition many libraries, such as Statutory Governmental (General) Libraries and Hospital Libraries, serve the general public and patients as well as State or hospital staffs. It is difficult to separate the materials and services by degree of use. Nevertheless, some conclusions may be drawn by examining the median data for all Special Libraries Serving State Governments.

Altogether 389 separate special libraries were identified. The median year of founding was 1932, and the library was the primary responsibility for over 85 percent of those responding. Only 11.5 percent of these libraries had branches. Over 75 percent of these libraries were open to the public, but 53 percent had restrictions on their use. The restriction was that the public could use the library for reference only. Over 40 percent of the libraries used the Subject Headings Used in the Dictionary Catalogs of the Library of Congress, and only 14.0 percent used the Sears List of Subject Headings. The fact that over 45 percent used other less common subject heading list or their own subject heading list points up the unique quality of these libraries.

The median total number of library volumes was 6,170, with a median number of 240 volumes added per year. The median number of government documents not listed as volumes was only 40 which indicates that much of this type of materials is cataloged and incorporated in the volume count. Serials currently received had a median of 100 titles indicating a heavy reliance on serials in a special library in relation to monographic works. Many special libraries are started when the serial collection begins to get out of hand rather than when monographs get too numerous.

The median number of budgeted professional library positions (FTE) was 1.3 plus a median number of 1.2 for non-professional budgeted positions. The median total positions (FTE) at the end of the reporting year was 2.0. This indicates, roughly, a ration of one non-professional for each professional.

The median gross annual salary of the librarian or person in charge was $6,500 in 1964. Over 28 percent of the persons in charge of the library had an undergraduate degree; nearly 40 percent had a masters degree. Only 4.6 percent had a Ph.D or equivalent degree. The rest either had no degree or had some non-degree professional training.

While nearly two-thirds of the State libraries had duplicating equipment or office copying equipment available to them, only one-third had microprint reading equipment available. The sad fact is that only a little more than 10 percent of the libraries had data processing and/or information storage or retrieval equipment available to them.

In an attempt to define a special library it was frequently suggested that a good library should have a total expenditure of at least $10,000. The median total operating expenditures for the State libraries was only $10,250. The fact that the median total annual salaries was $8350 while the total for library materials was only $2,120 indicates a greater emphasis on services than in other libraries. This is emphasized by the facts that 94 percent of the collections were cataloged and classified, 63 percent of the libraries routed new journals, 78 percent circulated their materials, and 93 percent gave reference and/or information services. Also 75 percent performed interlibrary loan transactions and prepared acquisitions lists; 67 percent compiled bibliographies; 65 percent reproduced or duplicated their library materials. Preparation of abstracts and translation services were considerably less since these services are more peculiar to particular subject classification libraries.

The most interesting fact, however, was that 24 percent of all the libraries in the survey administered a general reading collection in addition to the special library. This shows the broad scope of these libraries and the difficulty in separating special library services and objectives from broader educational aims and services.

Conclusions on the success of this survey and prospects for future special library surveys are as follows: It is clear that special libraries do not have a tradition of collection and reporting statistical data. In order to get meaningful national statistics one has to be sure of a meaningful response to the questions asked. Several factors make this difficult:

1) The lack of directories or lists of special libraries upon which to base the universe.

2) The diversity of operational classification, subject matter classification, and mission of special libraries upon which to base meaningful groupings of these libraries.

3) The diversity of the materials collected and serviced by these libraries.

4) The diversity and degree of service offered by these libraries.

5) The diversity of administrative management of these libraries.

Persons contemplating a survey of special libraries must take these factors into consideration and approach the problem systematically. The lesson learned in this survey is that it does not pay to expect too much too soon from a special library survey. Administrators must understand that the collection of special library data is breaking new ground, and it will take time, research, and patience to get the job done.

It is important to realize that the collection of special library statistics is something that must be done if the complete picture of library services in the United States is ever to be achieved.

Although no comparison has been made of the data gathered here and the data gathered for other types of libraries, it is hoped that some of the results and discussions will make the job easier for the next person who undertakes the gathering of such statistics.

APPENDIX

I

TABLES

Table 1.--Number of special libraries serving State governments, by operational and subject-matter classification: Aggregate United States, 1963-64

OPERATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF LIBRARY	SUBJECT-MATTER CLASSIFICATION										
	TOTAL	General GEN	Law LAW	History and Archives HIST	Physical Science & Eng'g. PHYS	Biological Science & Agriculture BIO	Public Administration PA	Social Welfare SW	Health Sciences except Veterinary Medicine HLTH	Education ED	Art ART
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
TOTAL	389	39	81	42	30	19	30	20	113	12	3
Statutory Governmental libraries (except SLR) SGL	91	39	13	39							
Statutory legislative reference SLR	11		11								
Departmental DEPT	136		7		30	17	30	17	23	12	
Supreme Court SC	20		20								
Lower Court LC	30		30								
Hospital HOSP	90								90		
Correctional Institutions CI	3							3			
Museums MUS	8			3		2					3

Table 2.--Number of libraries, by region and by operational classification of library: Aggregate United States, 1963-64

OPERATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF LIBRARY	REGION				
	TOTAL	North Atlantic	Great Lakes and Plains	South-east	West and Southwest
1	2	3	4	5	6
TOTAL	389	108	86	87	108
Statutory Governmental libraries (except SLR) SGR	91	15	23	22	31
Statutory legislative reference SLR	11	1	4	4	2
Departmental DEPT	136	37	17	43	39
Supreme Court SC	20		6	8	6
Lower Court LC	30	20	4		6
Hospital HOSP	90	35	30	5	20
Correctional Institutions CI	3		1		2
Museums MUS	8		1	5	2

Table 3.--Number of libraries by region and by subject-matter classification: Aggregate United States, 1963-64

Region	SUBJECT-MATTER CLASSIFICATION										
	TOTAL	General GEN	Law LAW	History and Archives HIST	Physical Science & Eng'g PHYS	Biological Science & Agriculture BIO	Public Administration PA	Social Welfare SW	Health Sciences except Veterinary Medicine HLTH	Education ED	Art ART
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
TOTAL	389	39	81	42	30	19	30	20	113	12	3
North Atlantic	108	9	24	4	2	1	19	5	42	2	
Great Lakes and Plains	86	10	17	10	4	2	2	6	34	1	
Southeast	87	8	19	11	9	10	4	3	13	7	3
West and Southwest	108	12	21	17	15	6	5	6	24	2	

Table 4.--Number of libraries by operational and subject-matter classification: Southeast region, 1963-64

OPERATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF LIBRARY	SUBJECT-MATTER CLASSIFICATION										
	TOTAL	General GEN	Law LAW	History and Archives HIST	Physical Science & Eng'g. PHYS	Biological Science & Agriculture BIO	Public Administration PA	Social Welfare SW	Health Sciences except Veterinary Medicine HLTH	Education ED	Art ART
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
TOTAL	87	8	19	11	9	10	4	3	13	7	3
Statutory Governmental libraries (except SLR) SGL	22	8	4	10							
Statutory legislative reference SLR	4		4								
Departmental DEPT	43		3		9	9	4	3	8	7	
Supreme Court SC	8		8								
Lower Court LC	0		0								
Hospital HOSP	5								5		
Correctional Institutions CI	0										
Museums MUS	5			1		1					3

Table 5.--Number of libraries by operational and subject-matter classification: North Atlantic Region, 1963-64

OPERATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF LIBRARY	SUBJECT-MATTER CLASSIFICATION										
	TOTAL	General GEN	Law LAW	History and Archives HIST	Physical Science & Eng'g. PHYS	Biological Science & Agriculture BIO	Public Administration PA	Social Welfare SW	Health Sciences except Veterinary Medicine HLTH	Education ED	Art ART
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
TOTAL	108	9	24	4	2	1	19	5	42	2	0
Statutory Governmental libraries (except SLR) SGL	15	9	2	4							
Statutory legislative reference SLR	1		1								
Departmental DEPT	37		1		2	1	19	5	7	2	
Supreme Court SC	0		0								
Lower Court LC	20		20								
Hospital HOSP	35								35		
Correctional Institutions CI	0							0			
Museums MUS	0										

Table 6.--Number of libraries by operational and subject-matter classification: West and Southwest Region, 1963-64

OPERATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF LIBRARY	SUBJECT-MATTER CLASSIFICATION										
	TOTAL	General GEN	Law LAW	History and Archives HIST	Physical Science & Eng'g. PHYS	Biological Science & Agriculture BIO	Public Administration PA	Social Welfare SW	Health Sciences except Veterinary Medicine HLTH	Education ED	Art ART
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
TOTAL	108	12	21	17	15	6	5	6	24	2	0
Statutory Governmental libraries (except SLR) SGL	31	12	4	15							
Statutory legislative reference SLR	2		2								
Departmental DEPT	39		3		15	6	5	4	4	2	
Supreme Court SC	6		6								
Lower Court LC	6		6								
Hospital HOSP	20								20		
Correctional Institutions CI	2							2			
Museums MUS	2			2							

Table 7.--Number of libraries by operational and subject-matter classification: Great Lakes and Plains Region, 1963-64

OPERATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF LIBRARY	SUBJECT-MATTER CLASSIFICATION										
	TOTAL	General GEN	Law LAW	History and Archives HIST	Physical Science & Eng'g. PHYS	Biological Science & Agriculture BIO	Public Administration PA	Social Welfare SW	Health Sciences except Veterinary Medicine HLTH	Education ED	Art ART
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
TOTAL	86	10	17	10	4	2	2	6	34	1	0
Statutory Governmental libraries (except SLR) SGL	23	10	3	10							
Statutory legislative reference SLR	4		4								
Departmental DEPT	17		0		4	1	2	5	4	1	
Supreme Court SC	6		6								
Lower Court LC	4		4								
Hospital HOSP	30								30		
Correctional Institutions CI	1							1			
Museums MUS	1					1					

Table 8 · Number of libraries by State and by operational classification of library: Aggregate United States, 1963-64

STATE	TOTAL	OPERATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF LIBRARY: Statutory Governmental libraries (except SLR) SGL	Statutory legislative reference SLR	Depart-mental DEPT	Supreme Court SC	Lower Court LC	Hospital HOSP	Cor-rectional Institu-tions CI	Museums MU
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
TOTAL	389	91	11	136	20	30	90	3	8
Alabama	10	2	1	6	1				
Alaska	6	3	1	2					
Arizona	8	2		4			1		1
Arkansas	3	1			1		1		
California	33	1	1	16			14	1	
Colorado	7	2		3	1		1		
Connecticut	9	1		5			3		
Delaware	3	1		1			1		
Florida	12	1	1	8	1				1
Georgia	7	2		4			1		
Hawaii	3	1		1	1				
Idaho	3	2			1				
Illinois	14	2	1	3	1	2	4		1
Indiana	8	1	1		1		5		
Iowa	3	2		1					

Table 8 (ntinued)

OPERATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF LIBRARY									
STATE	TOTAL	Statutory Governmental libraries (except SLR) SGL	Statutory legislative reference SLR	Depart-mental DEPT	Supreme Court SC	Lower Court LC	Hospital HOSP	Cor-rectional Institu-tions CI	Museums MU
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
TOTAL									
Kansas	10	2		2			6		
Kentucky	7	3	1	3					
Louisiana	11	1		7	1		1		1
Maine	3	1					2		
Maryland	4	2		2					
Massachusetts	11	1		4		1	5		
Michigan	3	1		2					
Minnesota	17	4		4			9		
Mississippi	4	2		2					
Missouri	7	2	1	1	1	2			
Montana	3	3							
Nebraska	4	2		1			1		
Nevada	2	2							
New Hampshire	2	1					1		

Table 8 (ntinued)

		OPERATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF LIBRARY							
STATE	TOTAL	Statutory Governmental libraries (except SLR) SGL	Statutory legislative reference SLR	Depart-mental DEPT	Supreme Court SC	Lower Court LC	Hospital HOSP	Cor-rectional Institu-tions CI	Museums MU
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
TOTAL									
New Jersey	8	1		5			2		
New Mexico	7	1		3	1			1	1
New York	47	1		13		19	14		
North Carolina	7	2		2			1		2
North Dakota	4	1		1	1		1		
Ohio	7	2		1	1		3		
Oklahoma	2	2							
Oregon	7	2		4	1				
Pennsylvania	15	2	1	5			7		
Rhode Island	4	2		2					
South Carolina	3	1			1		1		
South Dakota	3	2					1		
Tennessee	11	3	1	6	1				
Texas	11	1		1	1	6	2		
Utah	3	2		1					

Table 8 (ntinued)

	OPERATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF LIBRARY								
STATE	TOTAL	Statutory Governmental libraries (except SLR) SGL	Statutory legislative reference SLR	Depart-mental DEPT	Supreme Court SC	Lower Court LC	Hospital HOSP	Cor-rectional Institu-tions CI	Museums MU
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
TOTAL									
Vermont	2	2							
Virginia	6	2		3					1
Washington	10	4		4			2		
West Virginia	4	2		2					
Wisconsin	6	2	1	1	1			1	
Wyoming	2	2							
Guam	1	1							
Puerto Rico	2				2				

Table 9.--Number of libraries by State and by subject-matter classification: Aggregate United States, 1963-64

		SUBJECT-MATTER CLASSIFICATION									
STATE	TOTAL	General GEN	Law LAW	History and Archives HIST	Physical Science & Eng'g. PHYS	Biological Science & Agriculture BIO	Public Administration PA	Social Welfare SW	Health Sciences except Veterinary Medicine HLTH	Education ED	Art ART
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
TOTAL	389	39	81	42	30	19	30	20	113	12	3
Alabama	10	1	2	1	2			2	1	1	
Alaska	6	1	3	1		1					
Arizona	8	1		2	3				2		
Arkansas	3		1	1					1		
California	33	1	3		7	3	2	2	14	1	
Colorado	7		1	2	1		1	1	1		
Connecticut	9	1			1	1		1	4	1	
Delaware	3		1						2		
Florida	12	1	3		1	2	1		1	2	1
Georgia	7	1		1		3			2		
Hawaii	3		1	1			1				

Table 9.--(continued)

STATE	TOTAL	SUBJECT-MATTER CLASSIFICATION									
		General GEN	Law LAW	History and Archives HIST	Physical Science & Eng'g. PHYS	Biological Science & Agriculture BIO	Public Administration PA	Social Welfare SW	Health Sciences except Veterinary Medicine HLTH	Education ED	Art ART
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Idaho	3	1	1	1							
Illinois	14	1	4	1	1	1	1		5		
Indiana	8	1	2						5		
Iowa	3	1	1						1		
Kansas	10	1		1	1			1	6		
Kentucky	7		2	2	1		1		1		
Louisiana	11	1	2	2	2		1		2	1	
Maine	3	1							2		
Maryland	4			2			1		1		
Massachusetts	11	1	1				4		5		
Michigan	3	1				1			1		

Table 9.--(Continued)

		SUBJECT-MATTER CLASSIFICATION									
STATE 1	TOTAL 2	General GEN 3	Law LAW 4	History and Archives HIST 5	Physical Science & Eng'g. PHYS 6	Biological Science & Agriculture BIO 7	Public Administration PA 8	Social Welfare SW 9	Health Sciences except Veterinary Medicine HLTH 10	Education ED 11	Art ART 12
Minnesota	17	1	1	2	1			2	10		
Mississippi	4		1	1	1				1		
Missouri	7	1	4	1	1						
Montana	3	1	1	1							
Nebraska	4		1	1				1	1		
Nevada	2	1		1							
New Hampshire	2	1							1		
New Jersey	8	1					2	2	2	1	
New Mexico	7	1	1	1	1			2	1		
New York	47	1	19				10	1	16		
North Carolina	7	1		1		1			2	1	1

Table 9.-- (continued)

SUBJECT-MATTER CLASSIFICATION											
STATE	TOTAL	General GEN	Law LAW	History and Archives HIST	Physical Science & Eng'g PHYS	Biological Science & Agri-culture BIO	Public Adminis-tration PA	Social Welfare SW	Health Sciences except Veterinary Medicine HLTH	Educa-tion ED	Art ART
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
North Dakota	4		1	1					1	1	
Ohio	7	1	1	1			1		3		
Oklahoma	2			2							
Oregon	7	1	1	1	1	1	1		1		
Pennsylvania	15	1	2	1	1		2		8		
Rhode Island	4	1	1					1	1		
South Carolina	3	1	1						1		
South Dakota	3	1		1					1		
Tennessee	11	1	3	1		2	1	1	1	1	
Texas	11	1	7						3		
Utah	3		1	1	1						

Table 9.--(Continued)

SUBJECT-MATTER CLASSIFICATION											
STATE	TOTAL	General GEN	Law LAW	History and Archives HIST	Physical Science & Eng'g. PHYS	Biological Science & Agriculture BIO	Public Administration PA	Social Welfare SW	Health Sciences except Veterinary Medicine HLTH	Education ED	Art ART
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Vermont	2	1		1							
Virginia	6	1	1		1	2					1
Washington	10	1	1	2	1	1		1	2	1	
West Virginia	4		1	1	1					1	
Wisconsin	6	1	2	1				2			
Wyoming	2	1		1							
Guam	1	1									
Puerto Rico	2		2								

Table 10.--Median year library was founded, by operational and subject-matter classification: Aggregate United States, 1963-64

OPERATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF LIBRARY	SUBJECT-MATTER CLASSIFICATION										
	TOTAL	General GEN	Law LAW	History and Archives HIST	Physical Science & Eng'g. PHYS	Biological Science & Agriculture BIO	Public Administration PA	Social Welfare SW	Health Sciences except Veterinary Medicine HLTE	Education ED	Art ART
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
TOTAL	1932	1868	1889	1905	1945	1938	1947	1954	1944	1950	1951
Statutory Governmental libraries (except SLR) SGL	1888	1868	1865	1905							
Statutory legislative reference SLR	1945		1945								
Departmental DEPT	1943		1950		1945	1938	1946	1957	1934	1950	
Supreme Court SC	1850		1850								
Lower Court LC	1893		1893								
Hospital HOSP	1946								1946		
Correctional Institutions CI	1947							1947			
Museums MUS	1943			1919		1931					1951

Table 11.--Percent of libraries where library duties were the primary responsibility of person in charge by operational and subject-matter classification: Aggregate United States, 1963-64

OPERATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF LIBRARY	SUBJECT-MATTER CLASSIFICATION										
	TOTAL	General GEN	Law LAW	History and Archives HIST	Physical Science & Eng'g. PHYS	Biological Science & Agriculture BIO	Public Administration PA	Social Welfare SW	Health Sciences except Veterinary Medicine HLTH	Education ED	Art ART
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
TOTAL	85.2	97.4	80.2	82.9	85.7	73.7	83.3	75.0	92.0	58.3	100.0
Statutory Governmental libraries (except SLR) SGL	89.9	97.4	92.0	81.6							
Statutory legislative reference SLR	72.7		72.7								
Departmental DEPT	80.6		85.7		85.7	76.5	83.3	76.5	87.0	58.3	
Supreme Court SC	85.0		85.0								
Lower Court LC	73.3		73.3								
Hospital HOSP	93.3								93.3		
Correctional Institutions CI	66.7							66.7			
Museums MUS	87.5			100.0		50.0					100.0

Table 12.--Percent of libraries having branches, by operational and subject-matter classification: Aggregate United States, 1963-64

OPERATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF LIBRARY	SUBJECT-MATTER CLASSIFICATION										
	TOTAL 2	General GEN 3	Law LAW 4	History and Archives HIST 5	Physical Science & Eng'g. PHYS 6	Biological Science & Agriculture BIO 7	Public Administration PA 8	Social Welfare SW 9	Health Sciences except Veterinary Medicine HLTH 10	Education ED 11	Art ART 12
1											
TOTAL	11.5	18.9	10.1	7.1	10.3	21.1	3.3	20.0	12.5	0.0	0.0
Statutory Governmental libraries (except SLR) SGL	11.2	18.9	7.7	5.1							
Statutory legislative reference SLR	0.0		0.0								
Departmental DEPT	9.8		16.6		10.3	23.5	3.3	17.6	4.5	0.0	
Supreme Court SC	10.0		10.0								
Lower Court LC	13.3		13.3								
Hospital HOSP	14.4								14.4		
Correctional Institutions CI	33.3							33.3			
Museums MUS	12.5			33.3		0.0					0.0

Table 13.--Median number of employees served by operational and subject-matter classification of library: Aggregate United States, 1963-64

OPERATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF LIBRARY	SUBJECT-MATTER CLASSIFICATION										
	TOTAL	General GEN	Law LAW	History and Archives HIST	Physical Science & Eng'g. PHYS	Biological Science & Agriculture BIO	Public Administration PA	Social Welfare SW	Health Sciences except Veterinary Medicine HLTH	Education ED	Art ART
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
TOTAL	330	50	30	20	400	120	190	890	880	250	50
Statutory Governmental libraries (except SLR) SGL	30	50	10	20							
Statutory legislative reference SLR	50		50								
Departmental DEPT	320		40		400	150	190	910	440	250	
Supreme Court SC	20		20								
Lower Court LC	40		40								
Hospital HOSP	900								900		
Correctional Institutions CI	670							670			
Museums MUS	50			50		20					50

Table 14.--Percent of libraries which are open, restricted or closed to the public, by operational and subject-matter classification: Aggregate United States, 1963-64. (In each cell the upper left-hand figure is open, the middle figure is open with restrictions and the lower is closed to the public.)

OPERATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF LIBRARY	SUBJECT-MATTER CLASSIFICATION										
	TOTAL	General GEN	Law LAW	History and Archives HIST	Physical Science & Eng'g. PHYS	Biological Science & Agriculture BIO	Public Administration PA	Social Welfare SW	Health Sciences except Veterinary Medicine HLTH	Education ED	Art ART
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
TOTAL	22.3 53.1 24.7	42.9 54.3 2.9	29.5 48.7 21.8	36.6 63.4 0.0	20.0 43.3 36.7	10.5 63.2 26.3	16.7 50.0 33.3	57.9 10.5 31.6	5.5 60.0 34.5	0.0 58.3 41.7	33.3 66.7 0.0
Statutory Governmental libraries (except SLR) SGL	38.8 60.0 1.2	42.9 54.3 2.9	25.0 75.0 0.0	39.5 60.5 0.0							
Statutory legislative reference SLR	36.4 36.4 27.2		36.4 36.4 27.2								
Departmental DEPT	21.5 49.6 28.9		16.7 50.0 33.3		20.0 43.3 36.7	11.8 64.7 23.5	16.7 50.0 33.3	64.7 5.9 29.4	17.4 73.9 8.7	0.0 58.3 41.7	
Supreme Court SC	30.0 60.0 10.0		30.0 60.0 10.0								
Lower Court LC	31.0 34.5 34.5		31.0 34.5 34.5								
Hospital HOSP	2.3 56.3 41.4								2.3 56.3 41.4		
Correctional Institutions CI	0.0 50.0 50.0							0.0 50.0 50.0			
Museums MUS	12.5 75.0 12.5			0 100.0 0		0 50.0 50.0					33.3 66.7 0.0

Table 15.--Percent of libraries using Library of Congress, Sears List, or other subject heading lists, by operational and subject-matter classification: Aggregate United States, 1963-64. (In each cell the upper left-hand figure represents the percent using the Library of Congress Subject Heading List, the middle percent, using Sears, and the lower number is other lists.)

OPERATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF LIBRARY	SUBJECT-MATTER CLASSIFICATION										
	TOTAL	General GEN	Law LAW	History and Archives HIST	Physical Science & Eng'g. PHYS	Biological Science & Agriculture BIO	Public Administration PA	Social Welfare SW	Health Sciences except Veterinary Medicine HLTH	Education ED	Art ART
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
TOTAL	40.3 14.2 45.5	68.8 16.7 14.6	34.7 6.9 58.3	59.1 18.2 22.7	41.5 14.6 43.9	61.1 11.1 27.7	29.6 25.9 44.4	38.9 22.2 38.9	24.8 10.3 65.0	28.6 35.7 35.7	66.7 0.0 33.3
Statutory Governmental libraries (except SLR) SGL	64.9 16.5 18.6	68.8 16.7 14.6	75.0 12.5 12.5	58.5 17.1 24.4							
Statutory legislative reference SLR	15.4 7.7 76.9		15.4 7.7 76.9								
Departmental DEPT	36.6 17.6 45.8		25.0 0.0 75.0		41.5 14.6 43.9	68.8 6.3 25.0	29.6 25.9 44.4	37.5 18.8 43.8	25.8 16.1 58.1	28.6 35.7 35.7	
Supreme Court SC	20.0 5.0 75.0		20.0 5.0 75.0								
Lower Court LC	47.8 8.7 43.5		47.8 8.7 43.5								
Hospital HOSP	24.4 8.1 67.4								24.4 8.1 67.4		
Correctional Institutions CI	50.0 50.0 0.0							50.0 50.0 0.0			
Museums MUS	50.0 25.0 25.0			66.7 33.0 0.0		0.0 50.0 50.0					66.7 0.0 33.3

Table 16.--Median number of library volumes (volumes plus bound periodical volumes) held at end of reporting year by operational and subject-matter classification of library: Aggregate United States, 1963-64.

OPERATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF LIBRARY	SUBJECT-MATTER CLASSIFICATION										
	TOTAL	General GEN	Law LAW	History and Archives HIST	Physical Science & Eng'g. PHYS	Biological Science & Agriculture BIO	Public Administration PA	Social Welfare SW	Health Sciences except Veterinary Medicine HLTH	Education ED	Art ART
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
TOTAL	6,170	225,000	35,000	22,000	4,500	5,500	3,500	3,000	3,100	3,750	7,000
Statutory Governmental libraries (except SLR) SGL	83,000	225,000	67,500	24,000							
Statutory legislative reference SLR	5,500		5,500								
Departmental DEPT	4,550		10,000		4,500	5,500	3,500	2,500	7,500	3,750	
Supreme Court SC	65,000		65,000								
Lower Court LC	25,000		25,000								
Hospital HOSP	2,900								2,900		
Correctional Institutions CI	36,000							36,000			
Museums MUS	7,500			16,500		4,250					7,000

Table 17.--Median number of library volumes (volumes plus bound periodicals) added during reporting year; by operational and subject-matter classification of library: Aggregate United States 1963-64.

OPERATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF LIBRARY	SUBJECT-MATTER CLASSIFICATION										
	TOTAL	General GEN	Law LAW	History and Archives HIST	Physical Science & Eng'g. PHYS	Biological Science & Agriculture BIO	Public Administration PA	Social Welfare SW	Health Sciences except Veterinary Medicine HLTH	Education ED	Art ART
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
TOTAL	240	5,500	340	360	100	45	75	45	230	75	570
Statutory Governmental libraries (except SLR) SGL	825	5,500	525	370							
Statutory legislative reference SLR	75		75								
Departmental DEPT	100		40		100	50	75	50	425	75	
Supreme Court SC	600		600								
Lower Court LC	400		400								
Hospital HOSP	205								205		
Correctional Institutions CI	1,190							1,190			
Museums MUS	230			930		40					570

Table 18.--Median number of government documents (State and Federal) not listed as volumes, which were held at end of reporting year by operational and subject-matter classification of library: Aggregate United States, 1963-64

OPERATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF LIBRARY	SUBJECT-MATTER CLASSIFICATION										
	TOTAL	General GEN	Law LAW	History and Archives HIST	Physical Science & Eng'g. PHYS	Biological Science & Agriculture BIO	Public Administration PA	Social Welfare SW	Health Sciences except Veterinary Medicine HLTH	Education ED	Art ART
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
TOTAL	40	550	35	50	45	45	200	100	35	50	0
Statutory Governmental libraries (except SLR) SGL	60	550	40	90							
Statutory legislative reference SLR	35		35								
Departmental DEPT	45		30		45	45	200	150	40	50	
Supreme Court SC	30		30								
Lower Court LC	30		30								
Hospital HOSP	35								35		
Correctional Institutions CI	40							40			
Museums MUS	35			0		2,250					0

Table 19.--Median number of technical reports not listed as volumes held at end of reporting year by operational and subject-matter classification: Aggregate United States 1963-64

OPERATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF LIBRARY	SUBJECT-MATTER CLASSIFICATION										
	TOTAL	General GEN	Law LAW	History and Archives HIST	Physical Science & Eng'g. PHYS	Biological Science & Agriculture BIO	Public Administration PA	Social Welfare SW	Health Sciences except Veterinary Medicine HLTH	Education ED	Art ART
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Governmental libraries (except SLR) SGL	0	0	0	0							
Statutory legislative reference SLR	0		0								
Departmental DEPT	0		0		100	0	0	0	0	0	
Supreme Court SC	0		0								
Lower Court LC	0		0								
Hospital HOSP	0								0		
Correctional Institutions CI	40							40			
Museums MUS	0			0		125					0

Table 20.--Median number of microfilm reels held at end of reporting year by operational and subject-matter classification of library; Aggregate United States, 1963-64

OPERATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF LIBRARY	SUBJECT-MATTER CLASSIFICATION										
	TOTAL	General GEN	Law LAW	History and Archives HIST	Physical Science & Eng'g. PHYS	Biological Science & Agriculture BIO	Public Administration PA	Social Welfare SW	Health Sciences except Veterinary Medicine HLTH	Education ED	Art ART
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
TOTAL	0	220	0	1,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Governmental libraries (except SLR) SGL	260	220	0	1,670							
Statutory legislative reference SLR	0		0								
Departmental DEPT	0		0		0	0	0	0	0	0	
Supreme Court SC	0										
Lower Court LC	0										
Hospital HOSP	0								0		
Correctional Institutions CI	0										
Museums MUS	30			220		0					0

Table 21.--Median number of feet of vertical file materials held at end of reporting year by operational and subject-matter classification of library: Aggregate United States, 1963-64

OPERATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF LIBRARY	SUBJECT-MATTER CLASSIFICATION										
	TOTAL	General GEN	Law LAW	History and Archives HIST	Physical Science & Eng'g. PHYS	Biological Science & Agriculture BIO	Public Administration PA	Social Welfare SW	Health Sciences except Veterinary Medicine HLTH	Education ED	Art ART
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
TOTAL	10	60	0	35	5	10	25	20	10	30	40
Statutory Governmental libraries (except SLR) SGL	30	60	0	40							
Statutory legislative reference SLR	5		5								
Departmental DEPT	20		0		5	0	25	20	25	30	
Supreme Court SC	0		0								
Lower Court LC	0		0								
Hospital HOSP	5								5		
Correctional Institutions CI	5							5			
Museums MUS	30			25		35					40

Table 22.--Median number of serial titles currently received (periodicals, newspapers, serial services plus other serials) by operational and subject-matter classification of library: Aggregate United States, 1963-64

OPERATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF LIBRARY	SUBJECT-MATTER CLASSIFICATION										
	TOTAL	General GEN	Law LAW	History and Archives HIST	Physical Science & Eng'g. PHYS	Biological Science & Agriculture BIO	Public Administration PA	Social Welfare SW	Health Sciences except Veterinary Medicine HLTH	Education ED	Art ART
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
TOTAL	100	550	40	165	85	175	115	80	110	140	45
Statutory Governmental libraries (except SLR) SGL	265	550	60	175							
Statutory legislative reference SLR	55		55								
Departmental DEPT	120		15		85	175	115	80	310	140	
Supreme Court SC	100		100								
Lower Court LC	30		30								
Hospital HOSP	45								45		
Correctional Institutions CI	50							50			
Museums MUS	65			120	130						45

Table 23.--Median number of filled budgeted professional library positions (FTE) at end of reporting year by operational and subject-matter classification of library: Aggregate United States 1963-64

OPERATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF LIBRARY	SUBJECT-MATTER CLASSIFICATION										
	TOTAL	General GEN	Law LAW	History and Archives HIST	Physical Science & Eng'g. PHYS	Biological Science & Agriculture BIO	Public Administration PA	Social Welfare SW	Health Sciences except Veterinary Medicine HLTH	Education ED	Art ART
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
TOTAL	1.3	7.0	1.1	1.7	1.3	.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.2
Statutory Governmental libraries (except SLR) SGL	2.6	7.0	2.2	2.4							
Statutory legislative reference SLR	1.2		1.2								
Departmental DEPT	1.3		1.0		1.3	.5	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	
Supreme Court SC	1.7		1.7								
Lower Court LC	.1		.1								
Hospital HOSP	1.3								1.3		
Correctional Institutions CI	.8							.8			
Museums MUS	.1			.7		0.0					1.2

Table 24.--Median number of filled non-professional budgeted positions (FTE) at the end of reporting year by operational and subject-matter classification of library: Aggregate United States, 1963-64

OPERATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF LIBRARY	SUBJECT-MATTER CLASSIFICATION										
	TOTAL	General GEN	Law LAW	History and Archives HIST	Physical Science & Eng'g. PHYS	Biological Science & Agriculture BIO	Public Administration PA	Social Welfare SW	Health Sciences except Veterinary Medicine ELTH	Education ED	Art ART
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
TOTAL	1.2	0	1.8	1.6	.5	1.2	1.8	0	.8	.7	.7
Statutory Governmental libraries (except SLR) SGL	1.3	0	1.5	1.6							
Statutory legislative reference SLR	1.3		1.3								
Departmental DEPT	1.3		0		.5	1.6	1.8	0	1.4	.7	
Supreme Court SC	1.5		1.5								
Lower Court LC	1.4		1.4								
Hospital HOSP	.1								.1		
Correctional Institutions CI	1.0							1.0			
Museums MUS	1.3			1.0		.5					.7

Table 25.--Median number of filled positions (FTE) at end of reporting year by operational and subject-matter classification of library: Aggregate United States, 1963-64

OPERATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF LIBRARY	SUBJECT-MATTER CLASSIFICATION										
	TOTAL	General GEN	Law LAW	History and Archives HIST	Physical Science & Eng'g. PHYS	Biological Science & Agriculture BIO	Public Administration PA	Social Welfare SW	Health Sciences except Veterinary Medicine HLTH	Education ED	Art ART
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
TOTAL	2.0	30.0	2.4	4.7	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8
Statutory Governmental libraries (except SLR) SGL	8.3	30.0	3.5	5.2							
Statutory legislative reference SLR	2.7		2.7								
Departmental DEPT	1.7		1.2		1.8	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.8	
Supreme Court SC	1.9		1.9								
Lower Court LC	1.8		1.8								
Hospital HOSP	1.6								1.6		
Correctional Institutions CI	0							0			
Museums MUS	2.0			1.7		.5					1.8

Table 26.--Median gross annual salary of librarian or person directly in charge of the library, before deductions by operational and subject-matter classification of library: Aggregate United States, 1963-64 (Libraries for which no single figure was given for person in charge were not counted in median shown here.)

OPERATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF LIBRARY	SUBJECT-MATTER CLASSIFICATION										
	TOTAL	General GEN	Law LAW	History and Archives HIST	Physical Science & Eng'g. PHYS	Biological Science & Agriculture BIO	Public Administration PA	Social Welfare SW	Health Sciences except Veterinary Medicine HLTH	Education ED	Art ART
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
TOTAL	6,500	10,420	7,320	6,250	5,570	5,580	6,100	6,750	6,180	7,500	4,665
Statutory Governmental libraries (except SLR) SGL	8,950	10,420	9,000	6,500							
Statutory legislative reference SLR	6,800		6,800								
Departmental DEPT	6,100		6,500		5,570	5,500	6,100	6,750	6,290	7,500	
Supreme Court SC	7,250		7,250								
Lower Court LC	7,500		7,500								
Hospital HOSP	6,150								6,150		
Correctional Institutions CI	7,000							7,000			
Museums MUS	5,375			4,433		5,110					4,665

Table 27.-Percent of librarians by highest degree level attained by operational and subject-matter classification of library: Aggregate United States, 1963-64. (Note: In each cell the lower left-hand figure is Bachelor degree, the middle figure is a masters degree, the upper right is Ph.D. or equivalent. These figures may not add up to 100% since some may not have a college degree.

OPERATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF LIBRARY	SUBJECT-MATTER CLASSIFICATION										
	TOTAL	General GEN	Law LAW	History and Archives HIST	Physical Science & Eng'g. PHYS	Biological Science & Agri-culture BIO	Public Adminis-tration PA	Social Welfare SW	Health Sciences except Veterinary Medicine HLTH	Educa-tion ED	Art ART
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
TOTAL	4.6 39.8 28.5	7.9 78.9 13.2	5.4 17.6 39.2	15.0 55.0 22.5	0.0 38.5 26.9	0.0 22.2 22.2	0.0 30.0 36.7	0.0 55.0 35.0	2.7 36.0 26.1	8.3 66.7 25.0	0.0 66.7 33.3
Statutory Governmental libraries (except SLR) SGL	10.5 59.3 25.6	7.9 78.9 13.2	0.0 0.0 72.7	16.2 56.8 24.3							
Statutory legislative reference SLR	0.0 45.5 27.3		0.0 45.5 27.3								
Departmental DEPT	1.5 36.6 30.5		14.3 28.6 14.3		0.0 38.5 26.9	0.0 23.5 23.5	0.0 30.0 36.7	0.0 52.9 35.3	0.0 27.3 36.4	8.3 66.7 25.0	
Supreme Court SC	10.5 15.8 57.9		10.5 15.8 57.9								
Lower Court LC	3.8 11.5 23.1		3.8 11.5 23.1								
Hospital HOSP	3.4 38.2 23.6								3.4 38.2 23.6		
Correctional Institutions CI	0.0 66.7 33.3							0.0 66.7 33.3			
Museums MUS	0.0 42.9 14.3			0.0 33.3 0.0		0.0 0.0 0.0					0.0 66.7 33.3

Table 28.--Percent of libraries with microprint reading equipment available in library, available through a central facility or not available by operational and subject-matter classification: Aggregate United States, 1963-64. (Note: In each cell the upper left-hand figure represents the percent available in the library, the middle percent available through a central facility, the lower right not available.)

OPERATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF LIBRARY	SUBJECT-MATTER CLASSIFICATION										
	TOTAL	General GEN	Law LAW	History and Archives HIST	Physical Science & Eng'g. PHYS	Biological Science & Agriculture BIO	Public Administration PA	Social Welfare SW	Health Sciences except Veterinary Medicine HLTH	Education ED	Art ART
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
TOTAL	24.9 10.0 65.0	74.4 2.6 23.1	7.4 1.2 91.4	61.9 11.9 26.2	13.3 13.3 73.3	42.1 5.3 52.6	6.6 6.6 86.7	0.0 5.0 95.0	19.5 19.5 61.1	0.0 16.7 83.3	0.0 0.0 100.0
Statutory Governmental libraries (except SLR) SCL	59.3 6.6 34.1	74.4 2.6 23.1	7.7 0.0 30.8	61.5 12.8 25.6							
Statutory legislative reference SLR	0.0 0.0 100.0		0.0 0.0 100.0								
Departmental DEPT	14.7 14.7 70.6		0.0 14.3 85.7		13.3 13.3 73.3	47.1 5.9 47.1	6.6 6.6 86.7	0.0 0.0 100.0	26.1 43.5 30.4	0.0 16.7 83.3	
Supreme Court SC	0.0 0.0 100.0		0.0 0.0 100.0								
Lower Court LC	16.7 0.0 83.3		16.7 0.0 83.3								
Hospital HOSP	17.8 13.3 68.9								17.8 13.3 68.9		
Correctional Institutions CI	0.0 33.3 66.7							0.0 33.3 66.7			
Museums MUS	25.0 0.0 75.0			66.7 0.0 33.3		0.0 0.0 100.0					0.0 0.0 100.0

Table 29.--Percent of libraries with duplicating equipment available in library, available through a central facility, or not available by operational and subject-matter classification: Aggregate United States, 1963-64. (Note: In each cell the upper left-hand figure represents the percent available in the library, the middle percent, available through a central facility, the lower right, not available.)

OPERATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF LIBRARY	SUBJECT-MATTER CLASSIFICATION										
	TOTAL	General GEN	Law LAW	History and Archives HIST	Physical Science & Eng'g. PHYS	Biological Science & Agriculture BIO	Public Administration PA	Social Welfare SW	Health Sciences except Veterinary Medicine HLTH	Education ED	Art ART
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
TOTAL	21.9 37.0 41.1	82.1 15.4 2.6	13.6 24.7 61.7	28.6 35.7 35.7	3.3 66.7 30.0	15.8 36.8 47.4	63.3 0.0 36.7	5.0 65.0 30.0	4.4 50.4 45.1	0.0 50.0 50.0	33.0 0.0 66.7
Statutory Governmental libraries (except SLR) SGL	49.5 24.2 26.4	82.1 15.4 2.6	15.4 15.4 69.2	28.2 35.9 35.9							
Statutory legislative reference SLR	27.3 63.6 9.1		27.3 63.6 9.1								
Departmental DEPT	18.4 44.9 36.8		0.0 71.4 28.6		3.3 66.7 30.0	17.6 35.3 47.1	63.3 0.0 36.7	5.9 64.7 29.4	4.3 56.5 39.1	0.0 50.0 50.0	
Supreme Court SC	5.0 20.0 75.0		5.0 20.0 75.0								
Lower Court LC	16.7 6.7 76.7		16.7 6.7 76.7								
Hospital HOSP	4.4 48.9 46.7								4.4 48.9 46.7		
Correctional Inststutions CI	0.0 66.7 33.3							0.0 66.7 33.3			
Museums MUS	25.0 25.0 50.0			33.3 33.3 33.3		0.0 50.0 50.0					33.0 0.0 67.7

Table 30.--Percent of libraries with office copying equipment available in library, available through a central facility or not available by operational and subject-matter classification: Aggregate United States, 1963-64. (Note: In each cell the upper left-hand figure represents the percent available in the library, the middle percent available through a central facility, the lower right, not available.)

OPERATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF LIBRARY	SUBJECT-MATTER CLASSIFICATION										
	TOTAL	General GEN	Law LAW	History and Archives HIST	Physical Science & Eng'g. PHYS	Biological Science & Agriculture BIO	Public Administration PA	Social Welfare SW	Health Sciences except Veterinary Medicine HLTH	Education ED	Art ART
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
TOTAL	28.0 38.3 33.7	87.2 12.8 0.0	32.1 17.3 50.6	47.6 33.3 19.0	6.7 53.3 40.0	31.6 47.4 21.1	26.7 63.3 10.0	5.0 65.0 30.0	8.8 46.9 44.2	8.3 41.7 50.0	33.3 33.3 33.3
Statutory Governmental libraries (except SLR) SGL	63.7 19.8 16.5	87.2 12.8 0.0	30.8 7.7 61.5	51.3 30.8 17.9							
Statutory legislative reference SLR	45.5 45.5 9.1		45.5 45.5 9.1								
Departmental DEPT	14.7 57.4 27.9		0.0 57.1 42.9		6.7 53.3 40.0	35.3 47.1 17.6	26.7 63.3 10.0	5.9 64.7 29.4	8.7 65.2 26.1	8.3 41.7 50.0	
Supreme Court SC	40.0 15.0 45.0		40.0 15.0 45.0								
Lower Court LC	30.0 3.3 66.7		30.0 3.3 66.7								
Hospital HOSP	8.9 42.2 48.9								8.9 42.2 48.9		
Correctional Institutions CI	0.0 66.7 33.3							0.0 66.7 33.3			
Museums MUS	12.5 50.0			0.0 66.7		0.0 50.0					33.3 33.3

Table 31 -Percent of libraries with data processing and/ information storage and retrieval equipment available in library, available through a central facility or not available by operational and subject-matter classification: Aggregate, United States, 1963-64. (Note: In each cell the upper left-hand figure represents the percent available in the library, the middle percent available through the central facility, the lower right, not available.)

OPERATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF LIBRARY	SUBJECT-MATTER CLASSIFICATION										
	TOTAL	General GEN	Law LAW	History and Archives HIST	Physical Science & Eng'g. PHYS	Biological Science & Agriculture BIO	Public Administration PA	Social Welfare SW	Health Sciences except Veterinary Medicine HLTH	Education ED	Art ART
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
TOTAL	2.1 9.0 88.9	10.3 23.1 66.7	0.0 0.0 100.0	2.4 4.8 92.9	0.0 10.0 90.0	0.0 21.1 78.9	3.3 13.3 83.3	0.0 5.0 95.0	1.8 7.1 91.2	0.0 33.3 66.7	0.0 0.0 100.0
Statutory Governmental libraries (except SLR) SGL	5.5 12.1 82.4	10.3 23.1 66.7	0.0 0.0 100.0	2.6 5.1 92.3							
Statutory legislative reference SLR	0.0 0.0 100.0		0.0 0.0 100.0								
Departmental DEPT	0.7 12.5 86.8		0.0 0.0 100.0		0.0 10.0 90.0	0.0 23.5 76.5	3.3 13.3 83.3	0.0 0.0 100.0	0.0 8.7 91.3	0.0 33.3 66.7	
Supreme Court SC	0.0 0.0 100.0		0.0 0.0 100.0								
Lower Court LC	0.0 0.0 100.0		0.0 0.0 100.0								
Hospital HOSP	2.2 6.6 91.1								2.2 6.6 91.1		
Correctional Institutions CI	0.0 33.3 66.7							0.0 33.3 66.7			
Museums MUS	0.0 0.0 100.0			0.0 0.0 100.0		0.0 0.0 100.0					0.0 0.0 100.0

Table 32.--Percent of libraries which have a separate budget as a guide for its operations, by operational and subject-matter classification: Aggregate United States, 1963-64.

OPERATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF LIBRARY	SUBJECT-MATTER CLASSIFICATION										
	TOTAL	General GEN	Law LAW	History and Archives HIST	Physical Science & Eng'g. PHYS	Biological Science & Agriculture BIO	Public Administration PA	Social Welfare SW	Health Sciences except Veterinary Medicine HLTH	Education ED	Art ART
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
TOTAL	50.0	94.1	72.1	48.7	14.3	23.5	28.0	30.0	50.5	54.5	66.7
Statutory Governmental libraries (except SLR) SGL	73.8	94.1	90.0	50.0							
Statutory legislative reference SLR	27.3		27.3								
Departmental DEPT	27.5		50.0		14.3	26.7	28.0	29.4	25.0	54.5	
Supreme Court SC	75.0		75.0								
Lower Court LC	85.2		85.2								
Hospital HOSP	57.0								57.0		
Correctional Institutions CI	33.3							33.3			
Museums MUS	37.5			33.3		0.0					66.7

Table 33.--Median annual expenditures for salaries by operational and subject-matter classification of library: Aggregate United States, 1963-64.

OPERATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF LIBRARY	SUBJECT-MATTER CLASSIFICATION										
	TOTAL	General GEN	Law LAW	History and Archives HIST	Physical Science & Eng'g. PHYS	Biological Science & Agriculture BIO	Public Administration PA	Social Welfare SW	Health Sciences except Veterinary Medicine HLTH	Education ED	Art ART
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
TOTAL	8,350	125,000	8,030	16,670	7,000	5,420	7,500	7,140	7,140	10,000	8,360
Statutory Governmental libraries (except SLR) SGL	31,250	125,000	18,750	19,170							
Statutory legislative reference SLR	12,920		12,920								
Departmental DEPT	7,000		0		7,000	5,500	7,500	7,500	8,500	10,000	
Supreme Court SC	10,000		10,000								
Lower Court LC	5,000		5,000								
Hospital HOSP	7,000								7,000		
Correctional Institutions CI	3,830							3,830			
Museums MUS	7,000			6,430		2,560					8,360

Table 34.--Median annual expenditure for books by operational and subject-matter classification of library: Aggregate United States, 1963-64

OPERATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF LIBRARY	SUBJECT-MATTER CLASSIFICATION										
	TOTAL	General GEN	Law LAW	History and Archives HIST	Physical Science & Eng'g. PHYS	Biological Science & Agriculture BIO	Public Administration PA	Social Welfare SW	Health Sciences except Veterinary Medicine HLTH	Education ED	Art ART
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
TOTAL	850	19,290	1,380	440	310	350	410	420	1,100	625	3,620
Statutory Governmental libraries (except SLR) SGL	1,440	19,290	6,500	460							
Statutory legislative reference SLR	250		250								
Departmental DEPT	460		0		310	350	410	450	1,420	625	
Supreme Court SC	0		0								
Lower Court LC	4,000		4,000								
Hospital HOSP	1,030								1,030		
Correctional Institutions CI	2,670							2,670			
Museums MUS	1,500			1,440		510					3,620

Table 35.--Median annual expenditures for periodical subscriptions, by operational and subject-matter classification of library: Aggregate United States, 1963-64

OPERATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF LIBRARY	SUBJECT-MATTER CLASSIFICATION										
	TOTAL	General GEN	Law LAW	History and Archives HIST	Physical Science & Eng'g. PHYS	Biological Science & Agriculture BIO	Public Administration PA	Social Welfare SW	Health Sciences except Veterinary Medicine HLTH	Education ED	Art ART
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
TOTAL	230	0	0	40	60	150	250	130	650	200	360
Statutory Governmental libraries (except SLR) SGL	20	0	0	40							
Statutory legislative reference SLR	90		90								
Departmental DEPT	0		0		60	150	250	150	1,360	200	
Supreme Court SC	0		0								
Lower Court LC	0		0								
Hospital HOSP	590								590		
Correctional Institutions CI	290							290			
Museums MUS	200			120		150					360

Table 36.--Median annual expenditure for all library materials, by operational and subject-matter classification of library: Aggregate United States, 1963-64

OPERATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF LIBRARY	SUBJECT-MATTER CLASSIFICATION										
	TOTAL	General GEN	Law LAW	History and Archives HIST	Physical Science & Eng'g. PHYS	Biological Science & Agriculture BIO	Public Administration PA	Social Welfare SW	Health Sciences except Veterinary Medicine HLTH	Education ED	Art ART
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
TOTAL	2,120	43,760	5,000	1,670	750	3,750	1,330	700	1,900	300	3,950
Statutory Governmental libraries (except SLR) SGL	4,250	43,760	0	1,750							
Statutory legislative reference SLR	880		880								
Departmental DEPT	1,300		2,500		750	4,130	1,330	690	2,830	300	
Supreme Court SC	14,000		14,000								
Lower Court LC	7,220		7,220								
Hospital HOSP	1,770								1,770		
Correctional Institutions CI	2,830							2,830			
Museums MUS	1,500			1,030		660					3,950

Table 37.--Median annual expenditures for binding and rebinding, by operational and subject-matter classification of library: Aggregate United States, 1963-64

OPERATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF LIBRARY	SUBJECT-MATTER CLASSIFICATION										
1	TOTAL 2	General GEN 3	Law LAW 4	History and Archives HIST 5	Physical Science & Eng'g. PHYS 6	Biological Science & Agriculture BIO 7	Public Administration PA 8	Social Welfare SW 9	Health Sciences except Veterinary Medicine HLTH 10	Education ED 11	Art ART 12
TOTAL	50	2,140	40	130	0	180	0	0	90	0	
Statutory Governmental libraries (except SLR) SGL	320	2,140	430	160							
Statutory legislative reference SLR	0		0								
Departmental DEPT	0		0		0	280	0	0	230	0	
Supreme Court SC	300		300								
Lower Court LC	0		0								
Hospital HOSP	80								80		
Correctional Institutions CI	620							620			
Museums MUS	30			30		0					

Table 38.--Median total operating expenditures by operational and subject-matter classification of library: Aggregate United States, 1963-64

OPERATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF LIBRARY	SUBJECT-MATTER CLASSIFICATION										
	TOTAL	General GEN	Law LAW	History and Archives HIST	Physical Science & Eng'g. PHYS	Biological Science & Agriculture BIO	Public Administration PA	Social Welfare SW	Health Sciences except Veterinary Medicine HLTH	Education ED	Art ART
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
TOTAL	10,250	261,900	16,330	10,000	7,270	9,500	8,340	7,730	8,990	11,430	12,760
Statutory Governmental libraries (except SLR) SGL	45,710	261,900	29,000	11,430							
Statutory legislative reference SLR	9,380		9,380								
Departmental DEPT	9,000		1,500		7,270	11,000	8,340	7,950	11,670	11,430	
Supreme Court SC	30,000		30,000								
Lower Court LC	12,500		12,500								
Hospital HOSP	8,750								8,750		
Correctional Institutions CI	6,830							6,830			
Museums MUS	5,000			7,650		3,210					12,760

Table 39.--Percent of libraries cataloging and classifying collection, by operational and subject-matter classification: Aggregate United States, 1963-64

OPERATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF LIBRARY	SUBJECT-MATTER CLASSIFICATION										
	TOTAL	General GEN	Law LAW	History and Archives HIST	Physical Science & Eng'g. PHYS	Biological Science & Agriculture BIO	Public Administration PA	Social Welfare SW	Health Sciences except Veterinary Medicine HLTH	Education ED	Art ART
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
TOTAL	94	100	81	100	90	89	100	100	99	92	100
Statutory Governmental libraries (except SLR) SGL	100	100	100	100							
Statutory legislative reference SLR	100		100								
Departmental DEPT	93		57		90	94	100	100	96	92	
Supreme Court SC	85		85								
Lower Court LC	73		73								
Hospital HOSP	100								100		
Correctional Institutions CI	100							100			
Museums MUS	88			100		50					100

Table 40.--Percent of Libraries Routing new Journals, by operational and subject-matter classification: Aggregate United States, 1963-64

OPERATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF LIBRARY	SUBJECT-MATTER CLASSIFICATION										
	TOTAL	General GEN	Law LAW	History and Archives HIST	Physical Science & Eng'g. PHYS	Biological Science & Agriculture BIO	Public Administration PA	Social Welfare SW	Health Sciences except Veterinary Medicine HLTH	Education ED	Art ART
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
TOTAL	63	67	26	36	77	79	83	85	81	92	100
Statutory Governmental libraries (except SLR) SGL	45	67	15	33							
Statutory legislative reference SLR	27		27								
Departmental DEPT	79		43		77	82	83	82	74	92	
Supreme Court SC	40		40								
Lower Court LC	17		17								
Hospital HOSP	82								82		
Correctional Institutions CI	100							100			
Museums MUS	75			67		50					100

Table 41.--Percent of libraries circulating their library materials, by operational and subject-matter classification: Aggregate United States, 1963-64

OPERATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF LIBRARY	SUBJECT-MATTER CLASSIFICATION										
	TOTAL	General GEN	Law LAW	History and Archives HIST	Physical Science & Eng'g. PHYS	Biological Science & Agriculture BIO	Public Administration PA	Social Welfare SW	Health Sciences except Veterinary Medicine HLTH	Education ED	Art ART
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
TOTAL	78	90	56	14	90	89	93	100	98	100	100
Statutory Governmental libraries (except SLR) SGL	49	90	46	10							
Statutory legislative reference SLR	73		73								
Departmental DEPT	93		57		90	94	93	100	96	100	
Supreme Court SC	60		60								
Lower Court LC	50		50								
Hospital HOSP	99								99		
Correctional Institutions CI	100							100			
Museums MUS	75			67		50					100

Table 42.--Percent of libraries providing reference and/or information services, by operational and subject-matter classification: Aggregate United States, 1963-64

OPERATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF LIBRARY	SUBJECT-MATTER CLASSIFICATION										
	TOTAL	General GEN	Law LAW	History and Archives HIST	Physical Science & Eng'g. PHYS	Biological Science & Agriculture BIO	Public Administration PA	Social Welfare SW	Health Sciences except Veterinary Medicine HLTH	Education ED	Art ART
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
TOTAL	93	100	77	98	90	84	100	95	99	100	100
Statutory Governmental libraries (except SLR) SGL	98	100	92	97							
Statutory legislative reference SLR	100		100								
Departmental DEPT	93		71		90	82	100	94	100	100	
Supreme Court SC	70		70								
Lower Court LC	67		67								
Hospital HOSP	99								99		
Correctional Institutions CI	100							100			
Museums MUS	100			100		100					100

Table 43.--Percent of libraries engaging in interlibrary loan transaction, by operational and subject-matter classification: Aggregate United States, 1963-64

OPERATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF LIBRARY	SUBJECT-MATTER CLASSIFICATION										
	TOTAL	General GEN	Law LAW	History and Archives HIST	Physical Science & Eng'g. PHYS	Biological Science & Agriculture BIO	Public Administration PA	Social Welfare SW	Health Sciences except Veterinary Medicine HLTH	Education ED	Art ART
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
TOTAL	72	95	42	45	70	75	70	80	94	83	100
Statutory Governmental libraries (except SLR) SGL	71	95	69	49							
Statutory legislative reference SLR	45		45								
Departmental DEPT	73		14		70	77	70	77	87	83	
Supreme Court SC	40		40								
Lower Court LC	37		37								
Hospital HOSP	96								96		
Correctional Institutions CI	100							100			
Museums MUS	50			0		50					100

Table 44.--Percent of libraries preparing acquisition lists, by operational and subject-matter classification: Aggregate United States, 1963-64

OPERATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF LIBRARY	SUBJECT-MATTER CLASSIFICATION										
	TOTAL	General GEN	Law LAW	History and Archives HIST	Physical Science & Eng'g. PHYS	Biological Science & Agriculture BIO	Public Administration PA	Social Welfare SW	Health Sciences except Veterinary Medicine HLTH	Education ED	Art ART
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
TOTAL	71	87	42	57	70	79	70	75	92	50	100
Statutory Governmental libraries (except SLR) SGL	69	87	38	62							
Statutory legislative reference SLR	55		55								
Departmental DEPT	73		29		70	82	70	77	96	50	
Supreme Court SC	50		50								
Lower Court LC	37		37								
Hospital HOSP	91								91		
Correctional Institutions CI	67							67			
Museums MUS	50			0		50					100

Table 45.--Percent of libraries compiling bibliographies upon request, by operational and subject-matter classification: Aggregate United States, 1963-64

OPERATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF LIBRARY	SUBJECT-MATTER CLASSIFICATION										
	TOTAL	General GEN	Law LAW	History and Archives HIST	Physical Science & Eng'g. PHYS	Biological Science & Agriculture BIO	Public Administration PA	Social Welfare SW	Health Sciences except Veterinary Medicine HLTH	Education ED	Art ART
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
TOTAL	67	95	32	57	73	47	70	80	82	83	100
Statutory Governmental libraries (except SLR) SGL	68	95	15	59							
Statutory legislative reference SLR	64		64								
Departmental DEPT	72		29		73	53	70	83	87	83	
Supreme Court SC	35		35								
Lower Court LC	27		27								
Hospital HOSP	81								81		
Correctional Institutions CI	67							67			
Museums MUS	50			33		0					100

Table 46.--Percent of libraries preparing abstracts, by operational and subject-matter classification: Aggregate United States, 1963-64

OPERATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF LIBRARY	SUBJECT-MATTER CLASSIFICATION										
	TOTAL	General GEN	Law LAW	History and Archives HIST	Physical Science & Eng'g. PHYS	Biological Science & Agriculture BIO	Public Administration PA	Social Welfare SW	Health Sciences except Veterinary Medicine HLTH	Education ED	Art ART
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
TOTAL	23	23	15	29	37	21	27	35	19	33	33
Statutory Governmental libraries (except SLR) SGL	25	23	15	31							
Statutory legislative reference SLR	27		27								
Departmental DEPT	26		14		37	24	27	35	9	33	
Supreme Court SC	10		10								
Lower Court LC	13		13								
Hospital HOSP	22								22		
Correctional Institutions CI	33							33			
Museums MUS	13			0		0					33

Table 47.--Percent of libraries preparing translations upon request, by operational and subject-matter classification: Aggregate United States, 1963-64

OPERATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF LIBRARY	SUBJECT-MATTER CLASSIFICATION										
	TOTAL	General GEN	Law LAW	History and Archives HIST	Physical Science & Eng'g. PHYS	Biological Science & Agriculture BIO	Public Administration PA	Social Welfare SW	Health Sciences except Veterinary Medicine HLTH	Education ED	Art ART
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
TOTAL	10	31	6	12	10	16	10	0	8	0	33
Statutory Governmental libraries (except SLR) SGL	17	31	0	10							
Statutory legislative reference SLR	18		18								
Departmental DEPT	7		0		10	18	10	0	4	0	
Supreme Court SC	10		10								
Lower Court LC	3		3								
Hospital HOSP	9								9		
Correctional Institutions CI	0							0			
Museums MUS	25			33		0					33

Table 48.--Percent of libraries serving as a document depository for Federal documents, by operational and subject-matter classification: Aggregate United States, 1963-64

OPERATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF LIBRARY	SUBJECT-MATTER CLASSIFICATION										
	TOTAL	General GEN	Law LAW	History and Archives HIST	Physical Science & Eng'g. PHYS	Biological Science & Agriculture BIO	Public Administration PA	Social Welfare SW	Health Sciences except Veterinary Medicine HLTH	Education ED	Art ART
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
TOTAL	27	85	22	29	37	16	20	25	15	0	0
Statutory Governmental libraries (except SLR) SGL	55	85	46	28							
Statutory legislative reference SLR	9		9								
Departmental DEPT	24		0		37	18	20	29	35	0	
Supreme Court SC	45		45								
Lower Court LC	7		7								
Hospital HOSP	10								10		
Correctional Institutions CI	0							0			
Museums MUS	13			33		0					0

Table 49.--Percent of libraries serving as a document depository for State documents, by operational and subject-matter classification: Aggregate United States, 1963-64

OPERATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF LIBRARY	SUBJECT-MATTER CLASSIFICATION										
	TOTAL	General GEN	Law LAW	History and Archives HIST	Physical Science & Eng'g. PHYS	Biological Science & Agriculture BIO	Public Administration PA	Social Welfare SW	Health Sciences except Veterinary Medicine HLTH	Education ED	Art ART
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
TOTAL	36	82	41	74	37	11	23	25	14	33	0
Statutory Governmental libraries (except SLR) SGL	77	82	69	74							
Statutory legislative reference SLR	36		36								
Departmental DEPT	24		0		37	12	23	29	17	33	
Supreme Court SC	45		45								
Lower Court LC	37		37								
Hospital HOSP	13								13		
Correctional Institutions CI	0							0			
Museums MUS	25			67		0					0

Table 50.--Percent of libraries serving as a document depository for other documents, by operational and subject-matter classification: Aggregate United States, 1963-64

OPERATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF LIBRARY	SUBJECT-MATTER CLASSIFICATION										
	TOTAL	General GEN	Law LAW	History and Archives HIST	Physical Science & Eng'g. PHYS	Biological Science & Agriculture BIO	Public Administration PA	Social Welfare SW	Health Sciences except Veterinary Medicine HLTH	Education ED	Art ART
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
TOTAL	27	46	22	45	30	16	30	40	17	25	0
Statutory Governmental libraries (except SLR) SGL	45	46	31	49							
Statutory legislative reference SLR	36		36								
Departmental DEPT	26		29		30	18	30	35	17	25	
Supreme Court SC	20		20								
Lower Court LC	13		13								
Hospital HOSP	17								17		
Correctional Institutions CI	67							67			
Museums MUS	0			0		0					0

Table 51.--Percent of libraries reproducing or duplicating library materials on request, by operational and subject-matter classification: Aggregate United States, 1963-64

OPERATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF LIBRARY	SUBJECT-MATTER CLASSIFICATION										
	TOTAL	General GEN	Law LAW	History and Archives HIST	Physical Science & Eng'g. PHYS	Biological Science & Agriculture BIO	Public Administration PA	Social Welfare SW	Health Sciences except Veterinary Medicine HLTH	Education ED	Art ART
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
TOTAL	65	95	56	90	60	58	70	45	62	42	0
Statutory Governmental libraries (except SLR) SGL	89	95	46	95							
Statutory legislative reference SLR	100		100								
Departmental DEPT	62		57		60	65	70	41	78	42	
Supreme Court SC	65		65								
Lower Court LC	33		33								
Hospital HOSP	58								58		
Correctional Institutions CI	67							67			
Museums MUS	13			33		0					0

Table 52.--Percent of libraries administering a general reading collection in addition to the special library, by operational and subject-matter classification: Aggregate United States, 1963-64

OPERATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF LIBRARY	SUBJECT-MATTER CLASSIFICATION										
	TOTAL	General GEN	Law LAW	History and Archives HIST	Physical Science & Eng'g. PHYS	Biological Science & Agriculture BIO	Public Administration PA	Social Welfare SW	Health Sciences except Veterinary Medicine HLTH	Education ED	Art ART
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
TOTAL	24	77	11	7	10	5	13	10	36	8	0
Statutory Governmental libraries (except SLR) SGL	40	77	23	8							
Statutory legislative reference SLR	0		0								
Departmental DEPT	10		10		10	6	13	6	13	8	
Supreme Court SC	20		20								
Lower Court LC	7		7								
Hospital HOSP	42								42		
Correctional Institutions CI	33							33			
Museums MUS	0			0		0					0

Table 53.--Percent of libraries issuing a publication regularly, by operational and subject-matter classification: Aggregate United States, 1963-64

OPERATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF LIBRARY	SUBJECT-MATTER CLASSIFICATION										
	TOTAL	General GEN	Law LAW	History and Archives HIST	Physical Science & Eng'g. PHYS	Biological Science & Agriculture BIO	Public Administration PA	Social Welfare SW	Health Sciences except Veterinary Medicine HLTH	Education ED	Art ART
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
TOTAL	34	85	14	33	53	37	37	40	26	42	0
Statutory Governmental libraries (except SLR) SGL	54	85	15	36							
Statutory legislative reference SLR	27		27								
Departmental DEPT	44		43		53	41	37	35	52	42	
Supreme Court SC	5		5								
Lower Court LC	7		7								
Hospital HOSP	19								19		
Correctional Institutions CI	67							67			
Museums MUS	0			0		0					0

APPENDIX

II

DIRECTORY

TABLE 54-- SELECTED DATA FOR THE INDIVIDUAL LIBRARIES SERVING STATE GOVERNMENTS, BY STATE: AGGREGATE UNITED STATES, 1963-64

(in = inapplicable; nr = no response; vac = vacant position)

State unit or department controlling the library 1	Classification of library (see text) 2	Year founded 3	Filled positions (FTE) at end of year 4	Volumes at end of year 5	Serial titles currently received 6	Operating expenditures 7	Accessibility to public 8
ALABAMA							
Public Library Service	SGL-Gen	1939	22	344,000	270	284,000	Restricted
Dept.Archives & History	SGL-Hist	1901	6	138,000	200	31,000	Open
Legislative Reference Serv.	SLR-Law	1945	0.7	7,000	80	12,000	Restricted
Geological Survey	Dept-Phys	1848	2	9,000	160	nr	Restricted
Highway Dept.	Dept-Phys	1939	2	3,000	40	8,600	Restricted
Dept.Industrial Relations	Dept-SW	1964	in	400	0	nr	Restricted
Dept.Pensions & Security	Dept-SW	1936	2.5	17,000	200	nr	Restricted
Div.Public Health Education	Dept-Hlth	1928	1	7,000	250	4,800	Open
Dept. Elementary Education	Dept-Ed	1928	1	3,000	nr	nr	Restricted
Supreme Court	SC-Law	1828	4	72,000	890	43,000	Open

TABLE 54 (Contd.)-- SELECTED DATA FOR THE INDIVIDUAL LIBRARIES SERVING STATE GOVERNMENTS, BY STATE: AGGREGATE UNITED STATES, 1963-64

(in = inapplicable; nr = no response; vac = vacant position)

State unit or department controlling the library 1	Classification of library (see text) 2	Year founded 3	Filled positions (FTE) at end of year 4	Volumes at end of year 5	Serial titles currently received 6	Operating expenditures 7	Accessibility to public 8
ALASKA							
Alaska State Library	SGL-Gen	1955	7	26,000	30	60,000	Restricted
Alaska Court Libraries	SGL-Law	1960	2.6	51,000	10	96,000	Restricted
Alaska Historical Library	SGL-Hist.	1906	2	6,000	40	13,000	Restricted
Legislative Council	SLR-Law	1959	1	3,000	20	nr	Restricted
Attorney General's Library	Dept-Law	nr	nr	3,000	20	2,600	closed
Dept. of Fish & Game	Dept-Bio	1960	2.5	35,000	240	24,000	Open

TABLE 54 (ntd.)-- SELECTED DATA FOR THE INDIVIDUAL LIBRARIES SERVING STATE GOVERNMENTS, BY STATE: AGGREGATE UNITED STATES, 1963-64

(in = inapplicable; nr = no response; vac = vacant position)

State unit or department controlling the library 1	Classification of library (see text) 2	Year founded 3	Filled positions (FTE) at end of year 4	Volumes at end of year 5	Serial titles currently received 6	Operating expenditures 7	Accessibility to public 8
ARIZONA							
Ariz.Dept. Lib. & Archives	SGL-Gen	1864	14	442,000	350	104,000	Restricted
Pioneers History Society	SGL-Hist	1884	4	29,000	130	30,000	Open
Dept. of Mineral Resources	Dept-Phys	1939	nr	1,000	10	nr	Open
State Highway Dept.	Dept-Phys	1960	1	2,000	160	4,200	Restricted
State Land Dept.	Dept-Phys	1955	nr	200	nr	nr	Closed
Dept. of Health	Dept-Hlth	1940	nr	nr	nr	nr	Open
State Hospital Med.Library	Hosp-Hlth	1954	1	3,000	60	9,500	Restricted
State Museum	Mus-Hist	1958	1	13,000	60	6,200	Restricted

TABLE 54 (contd.)-- SELECTED DATA FOR THE INDIVIDUAL LIBRARIES SERVING STATE GOVERNMENTS, BY STATE: AGGREGATE UNITED STATES, 1963-64

(in = inapplicable; nr = no response; vac = vacant position)

State unit or department controlling the library 1	Classification of library (see text) 2	Year founded 3	Filled positions (FTE) at end of year 4	Volumes at end of year 5	Serial titles currently received 6	Operating expenditures 7	Accessibility to public 8
ARKANSAS							
History Commission	SGL-Hist	1909	5	nr	130	nr	Restricted
Supreme Court	S.C.-Law	1850	2	54,000	40	20,000	Restricted
McRae Mem.Sanatorium Medical Library	Hosp-Hlth	nr	1	3,000	1	2,400	Restricted

3

TABLE 54 (Contd.)-- SELECTED DATA FOR THE INDIVIDUAL LIBRARIES SERVING STATE GOVERNMENTS, BY STATE: AGGREGATE UNITED STATES, 1963-64

(in = inapplicable; nr = no response; vac = vacant position)

State unit or department controlling the library	Classification of library (see text)	Year founded	Filled positions (FTE) at end of year	Volumes at end of year	Serial titles currently received	Operating expenditures	Accessibility to public
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
CALIFORNIA							
California State Library*	SGL-Gen	1850	150.8	682,000	5,940	1,130,000	Open
Legislative Counsel	SLR-Law	1951	1	11,000	100	23,000	Closed
Bd.Equalization,Law Lib.	Dept-Law	nr	1	4,000	20	12,000	Closed
Dept. Justice	Dept-Law	1960	10	nr	nr	59,000	Restricted
Bridge Dept,Pub.Wks.Lib.	Dept-Phys	1956	nr	7,000	100	nr	Closed
Colo.River Bd. of Calif.	Dept-Phys	1947	1	7,000	130	7,200	Closed
Div.Contracts & Rights of way	Dept-Phys	nr	1	4,000	20	8,100	Closed
Dept.Highways,Mat.Res.Lib.	Dept-Phys	1958	2	1,000	110	15,000	Open
Div.Highways,Eng'g.Serv.	Dept-Phys	nr	.1	4,000	30	6,000	Closed
Div. Mines & Geol.	Dept-Phy	1880	3	26,000	290	21,000	Open
Water Res.Law & Eng'g.Lib.	Dept-Phys	1927	5	24,000	360	50,000	Closed
Calif. Resources Library	Dept-Bio	1927	2.5	18,000	590	24,000	Restricted
Admin.Lib.Dept.of Agric.	Dept-Bio	1920	1	3,500	300	18,000	Restricted
Dept. Fish & Game, Marine Resources Library	Dept-Bio	nr	2.5	58,000	1,120	26,000	Restricted
Budget Division	Dept-PA	1941	1	10,000	450	6,100	Closed
State Office of Planning	Dept-PA	1957	2	19,000	140	11,000	Restricted
Dept. Social Welfare	Dept-SW	nr	3	13,000	410	20,000	Restricted
Dept. Ed. Curric.Lab.	Dept-Ed	1956	2	27,000	100	14,000	Closed
Agnews St. Hosp.Med.Lib.	Hosp-Hlth	1910	1	3,000	110	11,000	Restricted
Atascadero St.Hosp.Prof.	Hosp-Hlth	1954	0	4,000	90	9,000	Closed
Camarillo St.Hosp.Prof.	Hosp-Hlth	1940	1.0	7,000	130	12,000	Restricted
Dewitt St.Hosp.Empl's.	Hosp-Hlth	1949	.5	4,000	80	6,400	Closed
Fairview St.Hosp.Med.	Hosp-Hlth	1959	1.0	2,000	150	11,000	Restricted
Langley Porter Neuropsy Institute	Hosp-Hlth	1943	3	7,000	180	23,000	Closed

TABLE 54 (Contd.)-- SELECTED DATA FOR THE INDIVIDUAL LIBRARIES SERVING STATE GOVERNMENTS, BY STATE: AGGREGATE UNITED STATES, 1963-64

(in = inapplicable; nr = no response; vac = vacant position)

State unit or department controlling the library	Classification of library (see text)	Year founded	Filled positions (FTE) at end of year	Volumes at end of year	Serial titles currently received	Operating expenditures	Accessibility to public
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
CALIFORNIA (Continued)							
Mendocino St. Hosp.Med.	Hosp-Hlth	1951	1	3,000	110	11,000	Restricted
Metrop.St.Hosp.Prof.Staff and Medical Library	Hosp-Hlth	1955	1	3,000	150	8,900	Closed
Modesto St.Hosp.Staff Lib.	Hosp-Hlth	1947	1	4,000	90	8,900	Restricted
Napa St.Hosp.Med.Library	Hosp-Hlth	1950	1	5,000	130	11,000	Closed
Pacific St.Hosp.Staff Lib.	Hosp-Hlth	1952	2	5,000	260	20,000	Restricted
Patton St.Hosp.Med.Lib.	Hosp-Hlth	1947	1	9,000	160	11,000	Closed
Porterville Hosp.Med.Lib.	Hosp-Hlth	1954	1	3,000	190	10,000	Restricted
Stockton St.Hosp.Prof.Lib.	Hosp-Hlth	nr	2	7,000	230	17,000	Restricted
Cal.St. Prison,San Quentin	**CI-SW**	**1947**	**1**	**32,000**	**160**	**19,000**	**Closed**

*(Note: California State Library Statistics includes Satro Library, Law Library and Administrative Legislative Reference.)

TABLE 54 (ntd.)-- SELECTED DATA FOR THE INDIVIDUAL LIBRARIES SERVING STATE GOVERNMENTS, BY STATE: AGGREGATE UNITED STATES, 1963-64

(in = inapplicable; nr = no response; vac = vacant position)

State unit or department controlling the library 1	Classification of library (see text) 2	Year founded 3	Filled positions (FTE) at end of year 4	Volumes at end of year 5	Serial titles currently received 6	Operating expenditures 7	Accessibility to public 8
COLORADO							
Colorado State Archives	SGL-Hist	1943	13.2	in	450	103,000	Restricted
State Historical Society	SGL-Hist	1879	5.5	110,000	350	52,000	Restricted
Dept. of Highways	Dept-Phys	1949	1	3,000	110	18,000	Open
State Planning Div.	Dept-PA	1960	1	2,000	50	6,200	Restricted
Dept. Public Welfare	Dept-SW	1945	2	7,000	80	8,800	Restricted
Supreme Court	SC-Law	1874	2.2	63,000	220	29,000	Restricted
Colo.St.Hosp.Prof.Lib. Pueblo	Hosp-Hlth	1925	1	nr	170	10,000	Restricted

TABLE 54 (Contd.)-- SELECTED DATA FOR THE INDIVIDUAL LIBRARIES SERVING STATE GOVERNMENTS, BY STATE: AGGREGATE UNITED STATES, 1963-64

(in = inapplicable; nr = no response; vac = vacant position)

State unit or department controlling the library 1	Classification of library (see text) 2	Year founded 3	Filled positions (FTE) at end of year 4	Volumes at end of year 5	Serial titles currently received 6	Operating expendi-tures 7	Accessi-bility to public 8
CONNECTICUT							
State Library	SGL-Gen	1854	71	3,435,000	nr	464,000	Restricted
Highway Dept.Res.& Dev.	Dept-Phys	1959	2	7,000	90	12,000	Restricted
Agric. Experiment Station	Dept-Bio	1875	1.5	19,000	430	24,000	Restricted
Welfare Dept.	Dept-SW	1960	1	4,000	20	6,900	Closed
Dept. of Health	Dept-Hlth	1923	2	3,000	310	12,000	Restricted
Dept. of Ed.-Bur.Lib.Serv.	Dept-Ed	1923	2.5	10,000	350	14,500	Restricted
Fairfield St. Hosp.	Hosp-Hlth	1933	1	4,000	100	8,300	Restricted
Hollock Med. Library	Hosp-Hlth	1950	1	5,000	110	8,800	Restricted
Norwich Hospital	Hosp-Hlth	1940	1	6,000	330	7,900	Restricted

TABLE 54 (Contd.)-- SELECTED DATA FOR THE INDIVIDUAL LIBRARIES SERVING STATE GOVERNMENTS, BY STATE: AGGREGATE UNITED STATES, 1963-64

(in = inapplicable; nr = no response; vac = vacant position)

State unit or department controlling the library 1	Classification of library (see text) 2	Year founded 3	Filled positions (FTE) at end of year 4	Volumes at end of year 5	Serial titles currently received 6	Operating expenditures 7	Accessibility to public 8
DELAWARE							
State Law Library	SGL-Law	1841	2	37,000	60	14,000	Restricted
Delaware St.Board of Hlth	Dept-Hlth	1924	1	2,000	120	15,000	Closed
Dela.St.Hosp.Med. Library	Dept-Hlth	nr	1	2,000	60	5,600	Closed

TABLE 54 (contd.)-- SELECTED DATA FOR THE INDIVIDUAL LIBRARIES SERVING STATE GOVERNMENTS, BY STATE: AGGREGATE UNITED STATES, 1963-64

(in = inapplicable; nr = no response; vac = vacant position)

State unit or department controlling the library	Classification of library (see text)	Year founded	Filled positions (FTE) at end of year	Volumes at end of year	Serial titles currently received	Operating expendi-tures	Accessi-bility to public
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
FLORIDA							
Florida State Library	SGL-Gen	1927	18.5	91,000	150	150,000	Restricted
Fla.Leg.Ref. Bureau	SLR-Law	1949	1	10,000	30	7,900	Closed
Attorney General's Office	Dept-Law	nr	1	20,000	10	12,000	Restricted
Geological Survey	Dept-Phys	1908	2	10,000	320	8,000	Restricted
Div. of Plant Indus. Fla.Dept. Agric.	Dept-Bio	1950	1.5	4,000	240	9,000	Restricted
Entom.Res.Center,Fla. St. Bd. of Hlth.	Dept-Bio	1954	1	3,000	100	4,600	Closed
Florida Development Com.	Dept-PA	1956	4.4	2,000	160	nr	Restricted
Board of Health	Dept-Hlth	1932	2.5	21,000	500	25,000	Restricted
Board of Regents	Dept-Ed	1963	1	2,000	280	7,200	Restricted
Dept.Ed.Curric.Library	Dept-Ed	1951	3	8,000	110	nr	Closed
Supreme Court	SC-Law	1845	2	52,000	200	33,000	Restricted
Ringling Mus. of Art	Mus-Art	1953	.5	5,000	60	3,800	Restricted

TABLE 54 (Contd.)-- SELECTED DATA FOR THE INDIVIDUAL LIBRARIES SERVING STATE GOVERNMENTS, BY STATE: AGGREGATE UNITED STATES, 1963-64

(in = inapplicable; nr = no response; vac = vacant position)

State unit or department controlling the library 1	Classification of library (see text) 2	Year founded 3	Filled positions (FTE) at end of year 4	Volumes at end of year 5	Serial titles currently received 6	Operating expenditures 7	Accessibility to public 8
GEORGIA							
Georgia State Library	SGL-Gen	1831	8	35,000	590	61,000	Restricted
Dept. Archives & Hist.	SGL-Hist	1918	1	12,000	nr	5,900	Open
Ga. Agric.Exp.Station	Dept-Bio	1889	2	26,000	400	18,000	Restricted
Ga. Costal Plains Exp.Sta.	Dept-Bio	1927	1.5	8,000	220	15,000	Restricted
Georgia Forestry Comm.	Dept-Bio	1956	1	3,000	40	5,000	Restricted
Dept. Public Health	Dept-Hlth	1940	1	19,000	380	9,600	Restricted
Milledgeville St.Hospital Medical Library	Hosp-Hlth	nr	2	2,000	120	10,000	Closed

TABLE 54 (ontd.)-- SELECTED DATA FOR THE INDIVIDUAL LIBRARIES SERVING STATE GOVERNMENTS, BY STATE: AGGREGATE UNITED STATES, 1963-64

(in = inapplicable; nr = no response; vac = vacant position)

State unit or department controlling the library 1	Classification of library (see text) 2	Year founded 3	Filled positions (FTE) at end of year 4	Volumes at end of year 5	Serial titles currently received 6	Operating expenditures 7	Accessibility to public 8
HAWAII							
Public Archives	SGL-Histo	1905	11	2,000	10	67,000	Restricted
Dept. Plan.Econ.Dev.	Dept-PA	1962	1	2,000	90	7,300	Restricted
Supreme Court	SC-Law	1851	4	50,000	270	40,000	Restricted

TABLE 54 (Contd.)-- SELECTED DATA FOR THE INDIVIDUAL LIBRARIES SERVING STATE GOVERNMENTS, BY STATE: AGGREGATE UNITED STATES, 1963-64

(in = inapplicable; nr = no response; vac = vacant position)

State unit or department controlling the library 1	Classification of library (see text) 2	Year founded 3	Filled positions (FTE) at end of year 4	Volumes at end of year 5	Serial titles currently received 6	Operating expenditures 7	Accessibility to public 8
IDAHO							
Idaho State Library	SC-Gen	1901	11	75,000	280	110,000	Restricted
Supreme Court	SGL-Law	1871	2.5	34,000	370	21,000	Open
State Historical Society	SGL-Hist	1907	3	10,000	50	12,000	Open

TABLE 54 (Contd.) -- SELECTED DATA FOR THE INDIVIDUAL LIBRARIES SERVING STATE GOVERNMENTS, BY STATE: AGGREGATE UNITED STATES, 1963-64

(in = inapplicable; nr = no response; vac = vacant position)

State unit or department controlling the library 1	Classification of library (see text) 2	Year founded 3	Filled positions (FTE) at end of year 4	Volumes at end of year 5	Serial titles currently received 6	Operating expenditures 7	Accessibility to public 8
ILLINOIS							
Illinois State Library	SGL-Gen	1839	116	602,000	1,010	711,000	Restricted
State Historical Library	SGL-Hist	1889	25	107,000	410	186,000	Open
Legislative Ref. Bur.	SLR-Law	1913	1	4,000	2	9,800	Open
Bureau of Planning	Dept-Phys	1959	1	56	50	6,600	Closed
Employment Security Lb.	Dept-PA	1937	1	2,000	120	7,300	Restricted
Dept. of Pub. Health	Dept-Hlth	nr	1	7,000	150	14,000	Restricted
Supreme Court	SC-Law	1839	2	66,000	320	18,000	Closed
1st.Dist. Appel.Court	L.C.-Law	1900	1	15,000	0	20,000	Closed
3rd Dist.Appel.Court	L.C.-Law	1850	1	13,000	30	9,200	Closed
Alton St.Hosp.Prof.Lib.	Hosp-Hlth	1941	1	1,000	70	11,000	Restricted
E.Moline St.Hosp.Prof.	Hosp-Hlth	nr	2	3,000	80	10,000	Closed
Peoria St. Hosp.Prof.	Hosp-Hlth	1958	2	2,000	160	11,000	Restricted
St. Psych.Inst.Prof.	Hosp-Hlth	1959	4	6,000	250	38,000	Restricted
Ill.St.Mus.Nat.Hist.&Art	Mus-Bio	1870	1	8,000	240	6,400	Restricted

TABLE 54 (Contd.)-- SELECTED DATA FOR THE INDIVIDUAL LIBRARIES SERVING STATE GOVERNMENTS, BY STATE: AGGREGATE UNITED STATES, 1963-64

(in = inapplicable; nr = no response; vac = vacant position)

State unit or department controlling the library 1	Classification of library (see text) 2	Year founded 3	Filled positions (FTE) at end of year 4	Volumes at end of year 5	Serial titles currently received 6	Operating expendi- tures 7	Accessi- bility to public 8
INDIANA							
Indiana State Library	SGL-Gen	1825	77	1,020,000	8,060	390,000	Restricted
State Legislative Bureau	SLR-Law	1907	1	nr	10	nr	Open
Supreme Court	SC-Law	1867	4	90,000	120	31,000	Restricted
Central St.Hosp.Med.Lib.	Hosp-Hlth	1955	2	3,000	50	11,000	Restricted
Evansville Medical Lib.	Hosp-Hlth	nr	1	2,000	120	6,200	Restricted
Larue Carter Mem.Hosp.	Hosp-Hlth	1952	5.5	5,000	280	nr	Restricted
Logansport St. Hosp.Lib.	Hosp-Hlth	nr	.5	4,000	60	3,200	Open
Norman Beatty Med. Lib.	Hosp-Hlth	1952	1	2,000	60	4,400	Closed

TABLE 54 (Contd.) -- SELECTED DATA FOR THE INDIVIDUAL LIBRARIES SERVING STATE GOVERNMENTS, BY STATE: AGGREGATE UNITED STATES, 1963-64

(in = inapplicable; nr = no response; vac = vacant position)

State unit or department controlling the library	Classification of library (see text)	Year founded	Filled positions (FTE) at end of year	Volumes at end of year	Serial titles currently received	Operating expenditures	Accessibility to public
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
IOWA							
Iowa St.Traveling Library	SGL-Gen	1846	39	208,000	820	181,000	Closed
Hist.&Genealogical Lib.	SGL-Hist	1893	2	51,000	200	9,500	Restricted
State Medical Library	Dept-Hlth	1919	4	60,000	360	36,000	Open

TABLE 54 (Contd.) -- SELECTED DATA FOR THE INDIVIDUAL LIBRARIES SERVING STATE GOVERNMENTS, BY STATE: AGGREGATE UNITED STATES, 1963-64

(in = inapplicable; nr = no response; vac = vacant position)

State unit or department controlling the library 1	Classification of library (see text) 2	Year founded 3	Filled positions (FTE) at end of year 4	Volumes at end of year 5	Serial titles currently received 6	Operating expenditures 7	Accessibility to public 8
KANSAS							
Kansas State Library	SGL-Gen	1857	30	500,000	4,020	280,000	Open
State Hist. Society	SGL-Hist	1875	8	284,000	1,040	58,000	Open
State Highway Comm.	Dept-Phys	1962	1	10,000	70	4,100	Restricted
Dept. Social Welfare	Dept-SW	1935	1	4,000	80	8,100	Restricted
Kans.Neuro.Ins.Prof.Lib.	Hosp-Hlth	1960	1	200	60	5,200	Closed
J.T. Naramore Library	Hosp-Hlth	1953	1	4,000	120	7,200	Closed
Parsons St.Hosp.Med.Lib.	Hosp-Hlth	1953	1	1,000	90	52,000	Restricted
Rapaport Prof. Library	Hosp-Hlth	1949	1	3,000	150	6,000	Closed
Topeka St.Hosp.Prof.	Hosp-Hlth	1950	1	6,000	140	8,000	Closed
Winfield Hosp.Tr.Cen. Medical Library	Hosp-Hlth	1954	1	1,000	40	5,100	Restricted

TABLE 54 (Contd.)-- SELECTED DATA FOR THE INDIVIDUAL LIBRARIES SERVING STATE GOVERNMENTS, BY STATE: AGGREGATE UNITED STATES, 1963-64

(in = inapplicable; nr = no response; vac = vacant position)

State unit or department controlling the library	Classification of library (see text)	Year founded	Filled positions (FTE) at end of year	Volumes at end of year	Serial titles currently received	Operating expenditures	Accessibility to public
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
KENTUCKY							
State Law Library	SGL-Law	1820	4	60,000	50	38,000	Restricted
Archives & Rec.Service	SGL-Hist	1960	vac	2,000	10	8,600	Restricted
Historical Society	SGL-Hist	nr	2.5	18,000	180	13,000	Open
Legislative Research Comm.	SLR-Law	1950	2	73,000	80	10,000	Open
Dept. Comm. Map	Dept-Phys	1948	3	3,000	nr	16,000	Open
Dept. Revenue	Dept-PA	1941	1	14,000	60	12,000	Closed
Dept. Helath	Dept-Hlth	1961	2	7,000	250	13,000	Restricted

TABLE 54 (Contd.) -- SELECTED DATA FOR THE INDIVIDUAL LIBRARIES SERVING STATE GOVERNMENTS, BY STATE: AGGREGATE UNITED STATES, 1963-64

(in = inapplicable; nr = no response; vac = vacant position)

State unit or department controlling the library 1	Classification of library (see text) 2	Year founded 3	Filled positions (FTE) at end of year 4	Volumes at end of year 5	Serial titles currently received 6	Operating expenditures 7	Accessibility to public 8
LOUISIANA							
Louisiana State Library	SGL-Gen	1946	63	557,000	480	451,000	Restricted
Huey P. Long Mem.Law Lib.	Dept-Law	1942	1	8,000	20	nr	Open
Sec. of St.,Recorder of Documents	Dept-Hist	1948	1.5	in	nr	9,800	Closed
Department Highways	Dept-Phys	1961	vac	3,000	50	8,100	Restricted
Dept. Public Works	Dept-Phys	nr	1	10,000	160	6,100	Restricted
Dept.Comm.&Industry	Dept-PA	1936	1	1,000	240	8,100	Open
State Board Health	Dept-Hlth	1947	1.7	10,000	440	14,000	Restricted
Dept. of Public Ed.	Dept-Ed	1964	2	1,000	140	19,000	Restricted
Law Library of La.	SC-Law	nr	8	110,000	nr	75,000	Restricted
Charity Hosp.Sch.Nursing	Hosp-Hlth	1941	3	5,000	70	14,000	Restricted
State Museum	Mus-Hist	nr	2	nr	3	nr	Open

TABLE 54 (Contd.)-- SELECTED DATA FOR THE INDIVIDUAL LIBRARIES SERVING STATE GOVERNMENTS, BY STATE: AGGREGATE UNITED STATES, 1963-64

(in = inapplicable; nr = no response; vac = vacant position)

State unit or department controlling the library 1	Classification of library (see text) 2	Year founded 3	Filled positions (FTE) at end of year 4	Volumes at end of year 5	Serial titles currently received 6	Operating expenditures 7	Accessibility to public 8
MAINE							
Maine State Library	SGL-Gen	1839	35.5	434,000	280	259,000	Open
Augusta St.Hosp.Med.	Hosp-Hlth	1846	1	3,000	80	nr	Closed
Pineland Hosp.&Tr.Ctr.	Hosp-Hlth	1953	.5	2,000	90	3,700	Closed

TABLE 54 (Contd.)-- SELECTED DATA FOR THE INDIVIDUAL LIBRARIES SERVING STATE GOVERNMENTS, BY STATE: AGGREGATE UNITED STATES, 1963-64

(in = inapplicable; nr = no response; vac = vacant position)

State unit or department controlling the library	Classification of library (see text)	Year founded	Filled positions (FTE) at end of year	Volumes at end of year	Serial titles currently received	Operating expenditures	Accessibility to public
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
MARYLAND							
Hall of Records Comm.	SGL-Hist	1935	1	7,000	10	6,200	Restricted
WW II Records Div.	SGL-Hist	1946	in	nr	0	nr	Restricted
Public Health Education	Dept-Hlth	1960	2	3,000	260	10,000	Restricted
State Planning Dept.	Dept-PA	1940	1	4,000	90	5,800	Restricted

TABLE 54 (Contd.)-- SELECTED DATA FOR THE INDIVIDUAL LIBRARIES SERVING STATE GOVERNMENTS, BY STATE: AGGREGATE UNITED STATES, 1963-64

(in = inapplicable; nr = no response; vac = vacant position)

State unit or department controlling the library 1	Classification of library (see text) 2	Year founded 3	Filled positions (FTE) at end of year 4	Volumes at end of year 5	Serial titles currently received 6	Operating expenditures 7	Accessibility to public 8
MASSACHUSETTS							
State Lib. of Mass.	SGL-Gen	1826	32	875,000	nr	211,000	Restricted
Dept. Admin of Finance	Dept-PA	1958	nr	120	3	nr	Closed
Dept. Comm. & Dev.	Dept-PA	1953	1	5,000	180	6,500	Open
Dept.Labor Ind.Ref.Lib.	Dept-PA	1869	2	9,000	720	nr	Restricted
Employment Security Bur.	Dept-PA	1941	1	3,000	50	6,600	Open
Thorndike Law Lib.	L.C.-Law	1920	1	14,000	5	nr	Closed
Boston St.Hosp.Med.Lib.	Hosp-Hlth	1874	1	6,000	160	6,500	Closed
MacDonald Med.Lib.	Hosp-Hlth	1941	1	6,000	80	6,900	Closed
Mental Hlth.Cent.Med.	Hosp-Hlth	1912	1	11,000	110	8,700	Restricted
Taunton St.Hosp.Med.	Hosp-Hlth	nr	1	2,000	80	7,300	Closed
Worcester St.Hosp.Med.	Hosp-Hlth	1896	1	15,000	160	9,500	Restricted

TABLE 54 (ntd.) -- SELECTED DATA FOR THE INDIVIDUAL LIBRARIES SERVING STATE GOVERNMENTS, BY STATE: AGGREGATE UNITED STATES, 1963-64

(in = inapplicable; nr = no response; vac = vacant position)

State unit or department controlling the library 1	Classification of library (see text) 2	Year founded 3	Filled positions (FTE) at end of year 4	Volumes at end of year 5	Serial titles currently received 6	Operating expenditures 7	Accessibility to public 8
MICHIGAN							
State Library	SGL-Gen	1828	95	467,000	1,620	687,000	yes*
Inst. Fisheries Research	Dept-Bio	1938	.5	5,000	100	3,000	Closed
Dept. Health	Dept-Hlth	1879	2	9,000	410	15,000	Restricted

*(Note: Includes Michigan Section, Law Library, Documents Collection and Upper Peninsula Branch.)

TABLE 5(Contd.)-- SELECTED DATA FOR THE INDIVIDUAL LIBRARIES SERVING STATE GOVERNMENTS, BY STATE: AGGREGATE UNITED STATES, 1963-64

(in = inapplicable; nr = no response; vac = vacant position)

State unit or department controlling the library 1	Classification of library (see text) 2	Year founded 3	Filled positions (FTE) at end of year 4	Volumes at end of year 5	Serial titles currently received 6	Operating expenditures 7	Accessibility to public 8
MINNESOTA							
Minn Dept.Ed.Lib.Div.	SGL-Gen	1899	14.2	47,000	270	132,000	Restricted
State Law Library	SGL-Law	1875	8	250,000	230	79,000	Open
Historical Society	SGL-Hist	1849	10.5	237,000	1,600	66,000	Open
State Archives & RecordsServ.	SGL-Hist	1947	8	in	10	51,000	Restricted
State Highway Dept.	Dept-Phys	1956	2	4,000	230	20,000	Closed
Dept.Public Welfare	Dept-SW	1808	8	81,000	870	49,000	Restricted*
Dept. Correction	Dept-SW	1960	1.5	1,000	50	8,800	Restricted
State Dept.Health Lib.	Dept-Hlth	1872	2	19,000	210	15,000	Restricted
Anoka St.Hosp.Med.Lib.	Hosp-Hlth	1951	1	1,000	40	7,000	Closed
St. Sch.&Hosp.Med.Lib. (Cambridge)	Hosp-Hlth	nr	1	400	100	6,900	Restricted
Gillette Hosp.Prof.Lib.	Hosp-Hlth	1911	1	1,000	50	7,300	Restricted
Glen Lake St.San.Med.Lib.	Hosp-Hlth	nr	1	1,000	50	7,600	Restricted
Hastings St.Hosp.Med.Lib.	Hosp-Hlth	1956	1	1,000	30	6,100	Restricted
St.Hosp.Med.Lib.(Mooselake)	Hosp-Hlth	1950	1	1,000	40	7,400	Restricted
Rochester St.Hosp.Med.Lib.	Hosp-Hlth	1936	1	1,000	40	7,100	Restricted
St.Peter St.Hosp.Med.Lib.	Hosp-Hlth	1869	2	1,000	50	13,000	Restricted
Wilmar St.Hosp.Med.Lib.	Hosp-Hlth	1951	1	1,000	50	7,400	Restricted

*(Note: This includes 17 institutions.)

TABLE 54 (Contd.) -- SELECTED DATA FOR THE INDIVIDUAL LIBRARIES SERVING STATE GOVERNMENTS, BY STATE: AGGREGATE UNITED STATES, 1963-64

(in = inapplicable; nr = no response; vac = vacant position)

State unit or department controlling the library 1	Classification of library (see text) 2	Year founded 3	Filled positions (FTE) at end of year 4	Volumes at end of year 5	Serial titles currently received 6	Operating expenditures 7	Accessibility to public 8
MISSISSIPPI							
State Law Library	SGL-Law	1821	1	71,000	nr	nr	Open
Archives & History	SGL-Hist	1902	17	20,000	210	7,900	Restricted
Miss.Res.&Dev.Center	Dept-Phys	1960	2	5,000	770	20,000	Restricted
State Bd. Health	Dept-Hlth	1936	2	16,000	310	15,000	Restricted

TABLE 54 (Contd.)-- SELECTED DATA FOR THE INDIVIDUAL LIBRARIES SERVING STATE GOVERNMENTS, BY STATE: AGGREGATE UNITED STATES, 1963-64

(in = inapplicable; nr = no response; vac = vacant position)

State unit or department controlling the library 1	Classification of library (see text) 2	Year founded 3	Filled positions (FTE) at end of year 4	Volumes at end of year 5	Serial titles currently received 6	Operating expenditures 7	Accessibility to public 8
MISSOURI							
Missouri State Library	SGL-Gen	1907	30.5	201,000	310	280,000	Restricted
State Hist. Soc.	SGL-Hist	1898	19.5	359,000	1,140	117,000	Open
State Legislative Lib.	SLR-Law	1909	2	6,000	100	nr	Open
Geol.Sur.&Water Res.	Dept-Phys	1853	1	10,000	610	4,600	Restricted
Supreme Court	SC-Law	1829	2	73,000	80	24,000	Open
Kan.City Court of Appeals	L.C.-Law	1885	1	23,000	10	8,500	Restricted
Springfield Court of Appeals	L.C.-Law	nr	1.4	20,000	20	11,000	Restricted

TABLE 54 (Contd.)-- SELECTED DATA FOR THE INDIVIDUAL LIBRARIES SERVING STATE GOVERNMENTS, BY STATE: AGGREGATE UNITED STATES, 1963-64

(in = inapplicable; nr = no response; vac = vacant position)

State unit or department controlling the library	Classification of library (see text)	Year founded	Filled positions (FTE) at end of year	Volumes at end of year	Serial titles currently received	Operating expendi-tures	Accessi-bility to public
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
MONTANA							
Montana State Lib. Comm.	SGL-Gen	1945	11	65,000	260	110,000	Restricted
State Law Library	SGL-Law	1871	1.5	63,000	70	18,000	Restricted
Historical Society	SGL-Hist	1865	4.5	40,000	310	23,000	Restricted

TABLE 54 (Contd.)-- SELECTED DATA FOR THE INDIVIDUAL LIBRARIES SERVING STATE GOVERNMENTS, BY STATE: AGGREGATE UNITED STATES, 1963-64

(in = inapplicable; nr = no response; vac = vacant position)

State unit or department controlling the library 1	Classification of library (see text) 2	Year founded 3	Filled positions (FTE) at end of year 4	Volumes at end of year 5	Serial titles currently received 6	Operating expenditures 7	Accessibility to public 8
NEBRASKA							
Nebraska State Library	SGL-Law	1854	4	149,000	90	46,000	Restricted
State Hist. Society	SGL-Hist	1878	10	66,000	750	21,000	Restricted
Div. of Welfare	Dept-SW	1962	1	1,000	20	8,200	Closed
Lincoln St. Hosp.Med.Lib.	Hosp-Hlth	1944	2	2,000	40	4,500	Closed

TABLE 54. ontd.) -- SELECTED DATA FOR THE INDIVIDUAL LIBRARIES SERVING STATE GOVERNMENTS, BY STATE: AGGREGATE UNITED STATES, 1963-64

(in = inapplicable; nr = no response; vac = vacant position)

State unit or department controlling the library 1	Classification of library (see text) 2	Year founded 3	Filled positions (FTE) at end of year 4	Volumes at end of year 5	Serial titles currently received 6	Operating expenditures 7	Accessibility to public 8
NEVADA							
Nevada State Library	SGL-Gen	1865	23.5	59,000	410	169,000	Open
Historical Society	SGL-Hist.	1904	6	23,000	20	nr	Restricted

TABLE 54 (contd.) -- SELECTED DATA FOR THE INDIVIDUAL LIBRARIES SERVING STATE GOVERNMENTS, BY STATE: AGGREGATE UNITED STATES, 1963-64

(in = inapplicable; nr = no response; vac = vacant position)

State unit or department controlling the library 1	Classification of library (see text) 2	Year founded 3	Filled positions (FTE) at end of year 4	Volumes at end of year 5	Serial titles currently received 6	Operating expenditures 7	Accessibility to public 8
NEW HAMPSHIRE							
New Hampshire St.Lib.	SGL-Gen	1776	27	274,000	1,210	157,000	Open
NH St.Hosp.Med.Lib.	Hosp-Hlth	1853	1	22,000	250	8,100	Closed

TABLE 54 (Contd.) -- SELECTED DATA FOR THE INDIVIDUAL LIBRARIES SERVING STATE GOVERNMENTS, BY STATE: AGGREGATE UNITED STATES, 1963-64

(in = inapplicable; nr = no response; vac = vacant position)

State unit or department controlling the library 1	Classification of library (see text) 2	Year founded 3	Filled positions (FTE) at end of year 4	Volumes at end of year 5	Serial titles currently received 6	Operating expenditures 7	Accessibility to public 8
NEW JERSEY							
N.J. State Library	SGL-Gen	1804	23	161,000	2,100	112,000	Restricted*
Board of Pub.Utility Comm.	Dept-PA	1911	0	4,000	20	3,100	Restricted
Div. of St.&Reg. Planning	Dept-PA	1936	nr	1,000	30	6,100	Closed
Dept. Inst. & Agencies	Dept-SW	1963	1	3,000	90	6,200	Restricted
Div. of Aging	Dept-SW	1958	1	10,000	190	9,400	Restricted
N.J. Dept. of Ed.	Dept-Ed	1964	1	1,000	240	4,300	Closed
Ellis Medical Library	Hosp-Hlth	1896	2	3,000	100	13,000	Restricted
Nolan D.C. Lewis Med.Lib.	Hosp-Hlth	1955	2	7,000	120	12,000	Restricted

*(Note: Includes Bureaus of Law and Legislative Reference, Archives and History, General Reference.)

TABLE 54 (Contd.)- SELECTED DATA FOR THE INDIVIDUAL LIBRARIES SERVING STATE GOVERNMENTS, BY STATE: AGGREGATE UNITED STATES, 1963-64

(in = inapplicable; nr = no response; vac = vacant position)

State unit or department controlling the library 1	Classification of library (see text) 2	Year founded 3	Filled positions (FTE) at end of year 4	Volumes at end of year 5	Serial titles currently received 6	Operating expenditures 7	Accessibility to public 8
NEW MEXICO							
New Mexico State Library	SGL-Gen	1929	24	102,000	1,030	154,000	Restricted
St. Highway Plan. Div.	Dept-Phys	1950	nr	2,000	20	nr	Closed
Dept. Pub. Welfare	Dept-SW	1943	1	1,000	30	6,500	Closed
Dept. Pub. Health	Dept-Hlth	1920	.3	1,000	20	1,300	Restricted
Supreme Court	SC-Law	1846	5	80,000	450	51,000	Open
Penitentiary of NW(SantaFe)	CI-SW	1956	in	10,000	20	in	Closed
Museum of New Mexico	Mus-Hist	1880	2	20,000	300	11,000	Restricted*

*(Note: Includes International Folk Art, Historical Reference, Fine Arts and Laboratory of Anthropology Libraries.)

TABLE 54 (Contd) -- SELECTED DATA FOR THE INDIVIDUAL LIBRARIES SERVING STATE GOVERNMENTS, BY STATE: AGGREGATE UNITED STATES, 1963-64

(in = inapplicable; nr = no response; vac = vacant position)

State unit or department controlling the library 1	Classification of library (see text) 2	Year founded 3	Filled positions (FTE) at end of year 4	Volumes at end of year 5	Serial titles currently received 6	Operating expenditures 7	Accessibility to public 8
NEW YORK							
New York State Library	SGL-Gen	1818	158	1,153,000	10,310	1,306,000	Restricted*
Bur. of Res.&Statistics Tax	Dept-PA	1946	3	2,000	70	18,000	Closed
Dept. of Audit & Control	Dept-PA	1948	1	1,000	80	7,200	Closed
Dept. Commerce	Dept-PA	1944	4	1,000	720	29,000	Open
Dept. Labor	Dept-PA	1907	5	9,000	370	36,000	Restricted
Dept. Motor Vehicles	Dept-PA	1960	4	6,000	460	27,000	Restricted
Div. of the Budget	Dept-PA	1954	1.2	1,000	150	8,100	Closed
Div. of Employment Res.Lib.	Dept-PA	1934	3	14,000	210	23,000	Closed
Office for Local Gov.	Dept-PA	1960	1	3,000	120	8,200	Closed
Test Ref.Lib.Dept.Civil Serv.	Dept-PA	1949	1	5,000	70	9,000	Closed
Workmen's Comp. Board	Dept-PA	1947	1.9	10,000	60	15,000	Restricted
Comm. for Human Rights	Dept-SW	1950	2	2,000	40	7,200	Restricted
Dept.Hlth-Div. Labs.& Res.	Dept-Hlth	1914	7.5	20,000	950	62,000	Restricted
State Med. Lib.	Dept-Hlth	1891	6	88,000	800	nr	Restricted
N.Y. Supreme Ct. Lib.	SC-Law	nr	12	117,000	410	182,000	Closed**
Court of Appeals (Albany)	LC-Law	1846	2	52,000	nr	39,000	Closed
Court of Appeals(Syracuse)	LC-Law	1849	4	87,000	170	55,000	Open
1st Appel.Div.Sup.Ct.(N.Y.)	LC-Law	1895	1	58,000	40	25,000	Closed
3rd Appel.Div.(Albany)	LC-Law	nr	nr	30,000	nr	nr	Closed
4th Appel.Div.Sup.Ct.(Rochester)	LC-Law	1829	6	109,000	170	88,000	Open
2nd Jud.Dist.Sup.Ct.(Brooklyn)	LC-Law	1850	5	103,000	300	76,000	Restricted
2nd Jud.Dist.Sup.Ct.(St.Island)	LC-Law	1920	3	24,000	50	30,000	Restricted
3rd Jud.Dist.Sup.Ct.(Hudson)	LC-Law	nr	1	7,000	2	6,500	Open
4th Jud.Sup.Ct.(Saratoga Spgs)	LC-Law	1866	1	12,000	nr	8,100	Restricted
5th Jud.Dist.Sup.Ct.(Utica)	LC-Law	1876	2	59,000	200	24,000	Restricted
6th Jud.Dist.Sup.Ct.(B'Hmtn)	LC-Law	1864	2	33,000	0	17,000	Closed

TABLE 54 (Contd)-- SELECTED DATA FOR THE INDIVIDUAL LIBRARIES SERVING STATE GOVERNMENTS, BY STATE: AGGREGATE UNITED STATES, 1963-64

(in = inapplicable; nr = no response; vac = vacant position)

State unit or department controlling the library	Classification of library (see text)	Year founded	Filled positions (FTE) at end of year	Volumes at end of year	Serial titles currently received	Operating expenditures	Accessibility to public
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
NEW YORK (Continued)							
6th Jud.Dist.Sup.Ct.(Dela.)	LC-Law	nr	1	10,000	nr	5,500	Closed
6th Jud.Dist.Sup.Ct.(Elmira)	LC-Law	1909	1	25,000	0	12,000	Open
7th Jud.Dist.Sup.Ct.(Bath)	LC-Law	1936	1	10,000	nr	6,000	Restricted
8th Jud.Dist.Sup.Ct.(Buffalo)	LC-Law	1864	4.5	94,000	300	50,000	Open
9th Jud.Dist.Sup.Ct.(W.Plains)	LC-Law	1908	2	96,000	70	38,000	Open
10th Jud.Dist.Sup.Ct.(Jamaica)	LC-Law	1938	4	50,000	80	38,000	Closed
Binghampton St.Hosp.	Hosp-Hlth	nr	1	4,000	60	9,300	Closed
Brooklyn St. Hosp.	Hosp-Hlth	1895	1	3,000	90	7,800	Closed
Central Islip St.Hosp.	Hosp-Hlth	1889	1	6,000	70	7,800	Closed
Creedmore St. Hosp.	Hosp-Hlth	1945	1	2,000	70	6,400	Restricted
Hudson River St. Hosp.	Hosp-Hlth	nr	1.5	4,000	40	9,600	Closed
Kings Park St. Hosp.	Hosp-Hlth	1959	3	6,000	320	17,000	Restricted
Marcy St. Hosp.	Hosp-Hlth	1956	1	3,000	50	8,200	Closed
NY St.Psy.Med.Lib.	Hosp-Hlth	1930	4	22,000	460	34,000	Restricted
Pilgrim St. Hosp.	Hosp-Hlth	1935	2	4,000	130	13,000	Closed
Rochester St. Hosp.	Hosp-Hlth	1891	1	1,000	30	8,400	Closed
Rockland St. Hosp.	Hosp-Hlth	1931	2	5,000	310	13,000	Restricted
Roswell Park Mem.Inst.	Hosp-Hlth	1898	5	20,000	350	46,000	Restricted
Utica St.Hosp.Med.Lib.	Hosp-Hlth	1957	.5	5,000	40	4,500	Closed
Willard St. Hosp.	Hosp-Hlth	1869	1	2,000	40	7,700	Closed
10th Jud.Dist.Sup.Ct.(Riv.Head)	LC-Law	1936	1.3	9,000	30	11,000	Open

*(Note: Includes State Law Library, State Legislative Reference Library and all departments of the State Library.)

**(Note: New York Supreme Court Law Library includes main library, 60 Centre St., Branch at 100 Centre Street and Branch 851 Grand Concourse, Bronx.)

TABLE- (Contd) -- SELECTED DATA FOR THE INDIVIDUAL LIBRARIES SERVING STATE GOVERNMENTS, BY STATE: AGGREGATE UNITED STATES, 1963-64

(in = inapplicable; nr = no response; vac = vacant position)

State unit or department controlling the library 1	Classification of library (see text) 2	Year founded 3	Filled positions (FTE) at end of year 4	Volumes at end of year 5	Serial titles currently received 6	Operating expenditures 7	Accessibility to public 8
NORTH CAROLINA							
North Carolina St.Lib.	SGL-Gen	1812	52	148,000	720	311,000	Restricted
Div. Archives & Manuscripts Records Management	SGL-Hist	1903	48	in	nr	302,000	Restricted
Med. Pub. Health Lib.	Dept-Hlth	1954	1	7,000	40	7,400	Restricted
Inst. Materials Lab.	Dept-Ed.	1958	2	4,000	140	12,000	Closed
Broughton Hosp,Med.Lib.	Hosp-Hlth	nr	.2	22	20	1,200	Restricted
H.H. Brimley Mem.Lib. of St.Mus.Nat.Hist.	Mus-Bio	1941	0	1,000	30	nr	Closed
NC Museum of Art	Mus-Art	1956	3	6,000	90	20,000	Open

TABLE 1 (Contd.)-- SELECTED DATA FOR THE INDIVIDUAL LIBRARIES SERVING STATE GOVERNMENTS, BY STATE: AGGREGATE UNITED STATES, 1963-64

(in = inapplicable; nr = no response; vac = vacant position)

State unit or department controlling the library 1	Classification of library (see text) 2	Year founded 3	Filled positions (FTE) at end of year 4	Volumes at end of year 5	Serial titles currently received 6	Operating expendi- tures 7	Accessi- bility to public 8
NORTH DAKOTA							
State Hist. Soc.	SGL-Hist	1905	3	17,000	260	15,000	Restricted
Supreme Court	SC-Law	nr	1	36,000	20	8,000	Restricted
Div. of Supervised Study	Dept-Ed.	1937	nr	10,000	40	nr	Closed
State Hosp. Staff Lib.	Hosp-Hlth	1960	1	2,000	90	6,000	Restricted

TABLE 5 (Contd)-- SELECTED DATA FOR THE INDIVIDUAL LIBRARIES SERVING STATE GOVERNMENTS, BY STATE: AGGREGATE UNITED STATES, 1963-64

(in = inapplicable; nr = no response; vac = vacant position)

State unit or department controlling the library 1	Classification of library (see text) 2	Year founded 3	Filled positions (FTE) at end of year 4	Volumes at end of year 5	Serial titles currently received 6	Operating expenditures 7	Accessibility to public 8
OHIO							
Ohio State Library	SGL-Gen	1817	48	298,000	1,480	302,000	Open
Historical Society	SGL-Hist	1885	7.9	81,000	680	59,000	Restricted
Tax Research Section	Dept-PA	nr	1	3,000	40	7,800	Restricted
Supreme Court	SC-Law	1860	5	102,000	200	71,000	Restricted
Cleveland St.Hosp.Med.& Research Lib.	Hosp-Hlth	1855	1	3,000	220	13,000	Restricted
Rollman Psyc-Inst.Med.Lib.	Hosp-Hlth	1955	1	2,000	80	8,400	Restricted
Toledo St.Hosp.Nursing Lib.	Hosp-Hlth	1935	1	1,000	20	5,700	Restricted

TABLE 54 (Contd.)-- SELECTED DATA FOR THE INDIVIDUAL LIBRARIES SERVING STATE GOVERNMENTS, BY STATE: AGGREGATE UNITED STATES, 1963-64

(in = inapplicable; nr = no response; vac = vacant position)

State unit or department controlling the library 1	Classification of library (see text) 2	Year founded 3	Filled positions (FTE) at end of year 4	Volumes at end of year 5	Serial titles currently received 6	Operating expenditures 7	Accessibility to public 8
OKLAHOMA							
Hist.Soc.Res.Lib.	SGL-Hist	1893	2	29,000	nr	11,000	Restricted
Hist.Soc.Indian Archives Div.	SGL-Hist	1929	1	5,000	nr	3,700	Open

TABLE 5 (Contd.)-- SELECTED DATA FOR THE INDIVIDUAL LIBRA ES SERVING STATE GOVERNMENTS, BY STATE: AGGREGATE UNITED STATES, 1963-64

(in = inapplicable; nr = no response; vac = vacant position)

State unit or department controlling the library 1	Classification of library (see text) 2	Year founded 3	Filled positions (FTE) at end of year 4	Volumes at end of year 5	Serial titles currently received 6	Operating expenditures 7	Accessibility to public 8
OREGON							
Oregon State Lib.	SGL-Gen	1905	64.4	682,000	4,740	450,000	Open
Historical Society	SGL-Hist	1898	5.5	20,000	530	43,000	Restricted
Highway Comm.Tech.Lib.	Dept-Phys	1938	1	7,000	80	5,500	Closed
Oregon Fish.Comm.Res.Lab.	Dept-Bio	1957	1	400	70	4,700	Restricted
State Tax Comm.	Dept-PA	1958	1	3,000	180	16,000	Restricted
Public Health Lib.	Dept-Hlth	1952	1.5	5,000	520	11,000	Restricted
Supreme Court	SC-Law	1864	3.6	98,000	470	52,000	Restricted

TABLE 5 (Contd) -- SELECTED DATA FOR THE INDIVIDUAL LIBRARIES SERVING STATE GOVERNMENTS, BY STATE: AGGREGATE UNITED STATES, 1963-64

(in = inapplicable; nr = no response; vac = vacant position)

State unit or department controlling the library 1	Classification of library (see text) 2	Year founded 3	Filled positions (FTE) at end of year 4	Volumes at end of year 5	Serial titles currently received 6	Operating expenditures 7	Accessibility to public 8
PENNSYLVANIA							
Pennsylvania State Lib.	SGL-Gen	1860	73	1,120,000	3,460	621,000	Open
Hist.&Mus.Comm. Ref.Lib.	SGL-Hist	1947	1	4,000	80	6,900	Restricted
Legislative Reference	SLR-Law	1964	1	4,000	60	16,000	Closed
Dept. of Justice	Dept-Law	1941	1	11,000	30	nr	Restricted
Dept. of Highways	Dept-Phys	1959	1	4,000	60	37,000	Restricted
Bur.Employ.Sec.Ref.Lib.	Dept-PA	1937	2	3,000	60	12,000	Restricted
Jt. State Gov. Comm.	Dept-PA	1940	2	9,000	160	nr	Restricted
St.Health Pub.Wel.Lib.	Dept-Hlth	1954	5	8,000	360	53,000	Open
Allentown St.Hosp.Med.Lib.	Hosp-Hlth	1959	1	3,000	170	12,000	Restricted
Danville St.Hosp.Med.Lib.	Hosp-Hlth	1872	1	1,000	60	6,000	Closed
E.Pa.Psy.Inst.Prof.Lib.	Hosp-Hlth	1956	5	15,000	360	40,000	Closed
Haverford St.Hosp-Med.Lib.	Hosp-Hlth	1962	1	100	160	13,000	Open
St.Sch.&Hosp.Med.Lib. (Laurelton)	Hosp-Hlth	1948	1	1,000	40	6,500	Closed
Warren St.Hosp.Med.Lib.	Hosp-Hlth	1930	1	8,000	80	12,000	Restricted
Warren St.Sch.&Hosp.Lib.	Hosp-Hlth	1963	2	1,000	80	8,600	Closed

TABLE 1 (Contd) -- SELECTED DATA FOR THE INDIVIDUAL LIBRARIES SERVING STATE GOVERNMENTS, BY STATE: AGGREGATE UNITED STATES, 1963-64

(in = inapplicable; nr = no response; vac = vacant position)

State unit or department controlling the library 1	Classification of library (see text) 2	Year founded 3	Filled positions (FTE) at end of year 4	Volumes at end of year 5	Serial titles currently received 6	Operating expenditures 7	Accessibility to public 8
RHODE ISLAND							
Rhode Island State Lib.	SGL-Gen	1852	11	91,000	nr	52,000	Open
State Law Library	SGL-Law	1827	4	85,000	nr	39,000	Open
Division Aging	Dept-SW	1962	0	50	60	1,190	Restricted
Dept. Health	Dept-Hlth	1939	1	8,000	490	9,800	Restricted

TABLE 5(.Contd.)-- SELECTED DATA FOR THE INDIVIDUAL LIBRA ES SERVING STATE GOVERNMENTS, BY STATE: AGGREGATE UNITED STATES, 1963-64

(in = inapplicable; nr = no response; vac = vacant position)

State unit or department controlling the library 1	Classification of library (see text) 2	Year founded 3	Filled positions (FTE) at end of year 4	Volumes at end of year 5	Serial titles currently received 6	Operating expenditures 7	Accessibility to public 8
SOUTH CAROLINA							
South Carolina St.Lib.	SGL-Gen	1898	3	3,000	30	13,000	Open
State Supreme Court	SC-Law	nr	1	20,000	nr	12,000	Restricted
State Hosp.Med.Prof.Lib.	Hosp-Hlth	1944	1.5	2,000	80	11,000	Restricted

TABLE 5[illegible] (Contd.)-- SELECTED DATA FOR THE INDIVIDUAL LIBRA[illegible]ES SERVING STATE GOVERNMENTS, BY STATE: AGGREGATE UNITED STATES, 1963-64

(in = inapplicable; nr = no response; vac = vacant position)

State unit or department controlling the library 1	Classification of library (see text) 2	Year founded 3	Filled positions (FTE) at end of year 4	Volumes at end of year 5	Serial titles currently received 6	Operating expenditures 7	Accessibility to public 8
SOUTH DAKOTA							
South Dakota St.Lib.Comm.	SGL-Gen	1913	23	122,000	320	96,000	Open
State Hist. Museum	SGL-Hist	1861	nr	60,000	160	19,000	Restricted
State Hosp.Med.Lib.	Hosp-Hlth	nr	1	2,000	80	3,200	Restricted

TABLE 54 (Contd.)-- SELECTED DATA FOR THE INDIVIDUAL LIBRARIES SERVING STATE GOVERNMENTS, BY STATE: AGGREGATE UNITED STATES, 1963-64

(in = inapplicable; nr = no response; vac = vacant position)

State unit or department controlling the library 1	Classification of library (see text) 2	Year founded 3	Filled positions (FTE) at end of year 4	Volumes at end of year 5	Serial titles currently received 6	Operating expendi-tures 7	Accessi-bility to public 8
TENNESSEE							
Tenn.St.Lib.&Archives	SGL-Gen	1855	20	81,000	7,080	100,000	Open
State Law Library	SGL-Law	1937	2	27,000	40	nr	Restricted
Archives Division	SGL-Hist	1903	11	5,000	in	58,000	Restricted
Legislative Council Comm.	SLR-Law	1953	2	3,000	20	nr	Restricted
Dept.Cons.Film Loan Lib.	Dept-Bio	1938	2	in	in	13,000	Restricted
Tenn. Game & Fish Film Lib.	Dept-Bio	1957	1	in	in	14,000	Open
State Planning Comm.	Dept-PA	1935	1	2,000	210	8,600	Open
Dept.Pub.Welfare	Dept-SW	1945	1	4,000	200	11,000	Closed
Dept.of Ed.	Dept-Ed	1955	0	2,000	60	1,100	Closed
Dept. Pub. Health	Dept-Hlth	nr	1	6,000	150	nr	Closed
Supreme Court	SC-Law	nr	1	13,000	nr	nr	Open

TABLE 54 (Contd) -- SELECTED DATA FOR THE INDIVIDUAL LIBRARIES SERVING STATE GOVERNMENTS, BY STATE: AGGREGATE UNITED STATES, 1963-64

(in = inapplicable; nr = no response; vac = vacant position)

State unit or department controlling the library 1	Classification of library (see text) 2	Year founded 3	Filled positions (FTE) at end of year 4	Volumes at end of year 5	Serial titles currently received 6	Operating expenditures 7	Accessibility to public 8
TEXAS							
Texas St. Arch.&Lib.	SGL-Gen	1909	88.5	300,000	550	529,000	Open
Dept. of Health	Dept-Hlth	1958	1	9,000	250	8,300	Restricted
Supreme Court	SC-Law	nr	2	60,000	nr	18,000	Restricted
1st Jud.Dist.Law Lib.	LC-Law	1892	1	9,000	0	8,900	Closed
4th Jud.Dist.Law Lib.	LC-Law	1893	1	11,000	nr	nr	Restricted
5th Jud.Dist.Law Lib.	LC-Law	1893	3	9,000	nr	nr	Restricted
6th Jud.Dist.Law Lib.	LC-Law	1907	0	10,000	7	27,000	Open
7th Jud.Dist.Cr.Civil Appeals	LC-Law	1911	1	12,000	0	7,500	Open
8th Jud.Dist.Law Lib.	LC-Law	1911	0	20,000	0	nr	Restricted
Psy. Research Lib.	Hosp-Hlth	1959	3	3,000	210	20,000	Restricted
State Hosp.Med.Lib.(Austin)	Hosp-Hlth	1955	1	9,000	630	nr	Restricted

TABLE 5 (Contd) -- SELECTED DATA FOR THE INDIVIDUAL LIBRARIES SERVING STATE GOVERNMENTS, BY STATE: AGGREGATE UNITED STATES, 1963-64

(in = inapplicable; nr = no response; vac = vacant position)

State unit or department controlling the library 1	Classification of library (see text) 2	Year founded 3	Filled positions (FTE) at end of year 4	Volumes at end of year 5	Serial titles currently received 6	Operating expendi- tures 7	Accessi- bility to public 8
UTAH							
State Law Library	SGL-Law	1896	2	44,000	nr	nr	Open
Utah State Hist. Lib.	SGL-Hist	1917	3	26,000	230	24,000	Restricted
Dept. of Hwy.Tech.Lib.	Dept-Phys	1958	2	4,000	50	8,300	Restricted

TABLE 5 (Contd.)-- SELECTED DATA FOR THE INDIVIDUAL LIBRARIES SERVING STATE GOVERNMENTS, BY STATE: AGGREGATE UNITED STATES, 1963-64

(in = inapplicable; nr = no response; vac = vacant position)

State unit or department controlling the library 1	Classification of library (see text) 2	Year founded 3	Filled positions (FTE) at end of year 4	Volumes at end of year 5	Serial titles currently received 6	Operating expenditures 7	Accessibility to public 8
VERMONT							
Vermont State Lib.	SGL-Gen	1825	6	186,000	890	69,000	Restricted
Hist. Society	SGL-Hist	1838	4.7	81,000	280	30,000	Open

TABLE 54 (Contd)- SELECTED DATA FOR THE INDIVIDUAL LIBRARIES SERVING STATE GOVERNMENTS, BY STATE: AGGREGATE UNITED STATES, 1963-64

(in = inapplicable; nr = no response; vac = vacant position)

State unit or department controlling the library	Classification of library (see text)	Year founded	Filled positions (FTE) at end of year	Volumes at end of year	Serial titles currently received	Operating expenditures	Accessibility to public
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
VIRGINIA							
Virginia State Library	SGL-Gen	1823	83	471,000	1,010	587,000	Open
State Law Library	SGL-Law	1829	3	58,000	180	28,000	Restricted
Mineral Resources Lib.	Dept-Phys	in	1	1,000	110	nr	Restricted
Va.Dept.Agric.Div.Tech.Serv.	Dept-Bio	1901	nr	2,000	60	1,800	Closed
Va. Inst. of Marine Sci.	Dept-Bio	1953	1	5,000	380	10,000	Restricted
Va. Museum of Fine Arts	Mus-Art	1936	2	10,000	70	14,000	Restricted

TABLE 54(Contd)-- SELECTED DATA FOR THE INDIVIDUAL LIBRARIES SERVING STATE GOVERNMENTS, BY STATE: AGGREGATE UNITED STATES, 1963-64

(in = inapplicable; nr = no response; vac = vacant position)

State unit or department controlling the library	Classification of library (see text)	Year founded	Filled positions (FTE) at end of year	Volumes at end of year	Serial titles currently received	Operating expenditures	Accessibility to public
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
WASHINGTON							
Washington State Lib.	SGL-Gen	1853	33	146,000	1,260	495,000	Restricted
State Law Library	SGL-Law	1959	8.5	151,000	550	107,000	Restricted
E.Wash.St.Hist.Soc.(Spokane)	SGL-Hist	1925	1	3,000	50	6,500	Restricted
St.Hist.Soc.(Tacoma)	SGL-Hist	1941	1	5,000	160	4,900	Open
Div. of Mines & Geo.	Dept-Phys	1901	.3	10,000	60	2,500	Restricted
Wash.St.Dept.ofFisheries	Dept-Bio	1954	1	8,000	140	6,000	Closed
Dept. Pub. Assistance	Dept-SW	1937	1.5	7,000	150	11,000	Open
Prof. Curriculum Lib.	Dept-Ed	1945	1.8	5,000	110	15,000	Restricted
Ment.Health Res. Inst.	Hosp-Hlth	1956	1.7	5,000	160	12,000	Closed
N.State Hosp.Med.Lib.	Hosp-Hlth	1947	1	10,000	10	6,300	Restricted

TABLE 54(ontd.)-- SELECTED DATA FOR THE INDIVIDUAL LIBRARIES SERVING STATE GOVERNMENTS, BY STATE: AGGREGATE UNITED STATES, 1963-64

(in = inapplicable; nr = no response; vac = vacant position)

State unit or department controlling the library 1	Classification of library (see text) 2	Year founded 3	Filled positions (FTE) at end of year 4	Volumes at end of year 5	Serial titles currently received 6	Operating expenditures 7	Accessibility to public 8
WEST VIRGINIA							
State Law Library	SGL-Law	1867	4.5	201,000	130	45,000	Restricted
Archives & Hist. Lib.	SGL-Hist	1905	7	100,000	290	42,000	Open
State Road Commission	Dept-Phys	1959	2	4,000	20	nr	Closed
Dept. of Education	Dept-Ed.	nr	1.5	1,000	80	13,000	Restricted

TABLE 54 (Contd) -- SELECTED DATA FOR THE INDIVIDUAL LIBRARIES SERVING STATE GOVERNMENTS, BY STATE: AGGREGATE UNITED STATES, 1963-64

(in = inapplicable; nr = no response; vac = vacant position)

State unit or department controlling the library	Classification of library (see text)	Year founded	Filled positions (FTE) at end of year	Volumes at end of year	Serial titles currently received	Operating expenditures	Accessibility to public
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
WISCONSIN							
Wisconsin Free Lib. Comm.	SGL-Gen	1895	23	174,000	580	161,000	Restricted
State Hist. Society	SGL-Hist	1854	17	335,000	1,460	147,000	Open
Legislative Ref. Bureau	SLR-Law	1901	11.2	80,000	320	65,000	Restricted
Dept. of Pub. Welfare	Dept-SW	1959	2	2,000	150	10,000	Restricted
Supreme Court	SC-Law	1848	5	87,000	nr	25,000	Open
Cent.Wisc. Colony Tr. Lib.	CI-SW	1963	1	1,000	80	4,200	Restricted

TABLE 54(Contd.) -- SELECTED DATA FOR THE INDIVIDUAL LIBRARIES SERVING STATE GOVERNMENTS, BY STATE: AGGREGATE UNITED STATES, 1963-64

(in = inapplicable; nr = no response; vac = vacant position)

State unit or department controlling the library 1	Classification of library (see text) 2	Year founded 3	Filled positions (FTE) at end of year 4	Volumes at end of year 5	Serial titles currently received 6	Operating expenditures 7	Accessibility to public 8
WYOMING							
Wyoming State Library	SGL-Gen	1871	12	44,000	400	67,358	Restricted
Archives & Hist. Dept.	SGL-Hist.	1895	18	11,000	100	116,000	Restricted

TABLE 54 (Contd)-- SELECTED DATA FOR THE INDIVIDUAL LIBRARIES SERVING STATE GOVERNMENTS, BY STATE: AGGREGATE UNITED STATES, 1963-64

(in = inapplicable; nr = no response; vac = vacant position)

State unit or department controlling the library 1	Classification of library (see text) 2	Year founded 3	Filled positions (FTE) at end of year 4	Volumes at end of year 5	Serial titles currently received 6	Operating expenditures 7	Accessibility to public 8
GUAM							
Nieves M. Flores Mem.Lib.	SGL-Gen	nr	8	1,000	50	nr	Open
PUERTO RICO							
Office of Ct.Adm.Lib. (Santurce)	SC-Law	nr	4	18,000	nr	39,000	Restricted*
Supreme Court of P.R.	SC-Law	1955	9	60,000	210	nr	Open

*(Note: Includes Superior Courts at Arecibo, Ponce, San Juan.)

APPENDIX

III

QUESTIONNAIRE

OE-2128 (REV. 9/64)

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
OFFICE OF EDUCATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20202

BUDGET BUREAU NO. 51-R452.
APPROVAL EXPIRES 7/30/65

SURVEY OF SPECIAL LIBRARIES SERVING STATE GOVERNMENTS, 1964
(Including State Library Agencies)

FISCAL YEAR ENDING *(Month, day, year)*

Please answer all questions. Unless otherwise specified, all annual data are to cover this library's reporting year which ended during fiscal year 1964. If exact figures are not available, please estimate and write "Est." after the figure. If questions is not applicable, write "NA" in the space provided. If additional space is needed attach a separate sheet and identify items.

INSTRUCTIONS AND DEFINITIONS

For the purposes of this survey a special library serving State government may be defined as a library organized, administered, and supported by a branch or agency of State government and whose services are established primarily for the use of officials and/or employees of State government. Also to qualify, such a library should have an organized collection and at least one full-time staff member primarily assigned to its maintenance and use.

DEFINITIONS:

1. LIBRARIAN – A person responsible for the operation and/or administration of this library.
2. BRANCH LIBRARY – An auxiliary facility with separate quarters, a permanent basic collection of library materials, under the administration of this library, serving primarily State employees and/or officials.
3. CLIENTELE – The users and borrowers of this library. Specifically, the State employees and/or officials served with some regularity by this library.

GENERAL PUBLIC – Users of the library other than employees of your agency or the State government.

Subject collections should preferably be described by using either the Subject Headings Used in the Dictionary Catalogs of the Library of Congress or Sears List of Subject Headings as an authority for broad subject categories such as: Agriculture, Commerce, Engineering, History, Law, Medicine, Public Health, Transportation.

6. VOLUMES – A volume is any printed, typewritten, mimeographed, or processed work, bound or unbound, that has been catalogued and/or fully prepared for use. Exclude bound periodical volumes.
7. GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS – Any publication in book, serial, or non-book form bearing a government imprint. The publications of Federal, State, local, and foreign governments and of world organizations, such as United Nations, European Common Market, etc., are included in this category. Excluded are technical reports.
8. SERIAL – A publication issued in successive parts, usually at regular intervals, and as a rule, intended to be continued indefinitely. Serials include periodicals, newspapers, annuals (reports, yearbooks, etc.) memoirs, proceedings, transactions of societies, and may include monographic and publishers' series. (Practically speaking, a publication which lends itself to listing in visible indexes or other posting records.)
9. PERIODICALS – A serial issued in parts which are not monographs and which usually contain articles by several contributors. It generally has a distinctive title and the successive numbers or parts are intended to appear at stated or regular intervals, and as a rule, for an indefinite period.
10. SERIAL SERVICE – A serial publication which is revised, cumulated and/or indexed by means of new or replacement pages or cards. (For example; Shepards Citations, Uniterm Patent Index, Commerce Clearing House Services, etc.)
11. STAFF POSITIONS BY FULL-TIME EQUIVALENTS – To compute "full-time equivalents (FTE)" (of part-time personnel), add the total number of hours worked (or budgeted in the case of vacancies) per week by all part-time paid personnel or budgeted personnel and divide by the number of hours in your full-time work week. Report these calculations as decimals, converting to the nearest tenth of a position. DO NOT include volunteer personnel.
12. PROFESSIONAL LIBRARY STAFF – A professional library staff member is a person performing work that requires education, training, and skill in the theoretical or scientific aspects of library work as distinct from its mechanical and clerical aspects.
13. BUDGETED POSITION – A position for which funds have been allocated in the library budget.

PART I – LIBRARY ORGANIZATION AND OPERATIONS

1	Name of Library	2	Year Library Founded:
		3	Name and title of librarian or person directly in charge of library *(see definition 1)*
	Location of library *(city, county, state)*		Are library duties his: 1 ☐ Primary responsibility 2 ☐ Secondary responsibility

PART I – LIBRARY ORGANIZATION AND OPERATIONS – Continued

4 Does this library have branch libraries? *(See Definition 2.)* 1 ☐ YES 2 ☐ NO *(If answer is no, go to question 6.)*

a. This report includes the following branch libraries	NAME AND ADDRESS	b. This report excludes the following branch libraries. (A separate questionnaire will be sent to libraries listed here)	NAME AND ADDRESS

6	a	Name of division or agency of the State government served primarily by this library	b	Total number of employees in the division or agency (6a)

7 Indicate the major occupations of this library's clientele. Rank by extent of their use. List biggest user group first. (For example: Lawyers, legislator, chemists, public administrators, physicians.) *(See Definition 3)*

(1) ____________ (2) ____________ (3) ____________

8 a Is this library open to the general public? *(See Def. 4)* 1. ☐ YES, without restrictions 2. ☐ YES, with restrictions 3. ☐ NO

b If answer is yes, with restrictions, indicate restrictions

9 Indicate by broad subject headings in order of importance, the three most significant subject areas of this library *(See Definition 5)*

(1) ____________ (2) ____________ (3) ____________

10 Check the subject heading list used by this library

1 ☐ Subject Headings used in the Dictionary catalogs of the Library of Congress
2 ☐ Sears List of Subject Headings
3 ☐ National Library of Medicine Medical Subject Headings
4 ☐ Other *(Specify)* ____________
5 ☐ Other *(Specify)* ____________

PART II – LIBRARY COLLECTION AND ACQUISITIONS

11	HOLDINGS	HELD AT END OF REPORTING YEAR	ADDED DURING REPORTING YEAR
a	Number of volumes *(See Definition 6)*		
b	Number of bound periodical volumes *(See Definition 9)*		
c	TOTAL NUMBER OF LIBRARY VOLUMES (a + b)		
d	Total number of government documents (State and Federal) not listed as volumes. *(See Def. 7)*		
e	Total number of technical reports not listed as volumes		
f	Number of microfilm reels		
g	Number of microcards, microprints, and other microforms		
h	Number of feet of vertical file materials		
i	List other holdings not included above. *(Specify item and unit of measurement used)*		▨
j			▨
k			▨
l			▨

12	SERIALS CURRENTLY RECEIVED *(See Definition 8)*	NUMBER OF TITLES
a	Number of periodical titles currently received *(Include titles received by subscription and gifts and exchanges. Exclude duplicate titles). (See Definition 9)*	
b	Number of newspaper titles currently received	
c	Number of serial service titles received. *(See Definition 10)*	
d	Other Serials currently received. *(Specity type)*	

PART III – PERSONNEL INFORMATION

13	Staff positions in full-time equivalents *(See Definition 11)*	FILLED	VACANT
a	Number of budgeted professional library positions (FTE) at end of reporting year *(See Definitions 12 and 13)*		
b	Number of all other professional budgeted positions (FTE) at end of reporting year		
c	Number of all non-professional budgeted positions (FTE) at end of reporting year		
d	TOTAL POSITIONS AT END OF REPORTING YEAR (FTE) *(Sum of items a+b+c)*.		

14 Gross annual salary of librarian or person directly in charge of this library, before deductions. *(See Definition 1). (This information will remain confidential and will not be published by individual library. DO NOT give range, but actual salary.)* $ __________

15 Check the highest educational level attained by the librarian or person directly in charge of this library and specify his major. *(See Definition 1)*

HIGH SCHOOL	SOME COLLEGE	UNDERGRADUATE DEGREE(S) (MAJOR)	MASTER DEGREE(S) MAJOR	PH. D OR EQUIVALENT DEGREE(S) (MAJOR)
1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	5 ☐

6 ☐ Other non-degree professional training *(Specify)*

16 a If this library has hired a library school graduate (5th year degree without experience) during the reporting year, please indicate his starting annual salary $ __________

b If none hired, please check here ☐

PART IV – EQUIPMENT USED IN THIS LIBRARY

17

	ITEM	NUMBER OF UNITS AVAILABLE IN LIBRARY	NUMBER OF UNITS AVAILABLE THROUGH CENTRAL FACILITY	DESCRIPTION *(e.g., microfilm reader, microcard reader)*
a	Microprint reading equipment			
b	Duplicating equipment			
c	Office copying equipment			
d	Data processing and/or information storage and retrieval equipment			
e	Other major equipment for library use *(Specify type)*			

PART V – FINANCIAL INFORMATION

18 Does this library have a separate budget as a guide for its operation? 1 ☐ YES 2 ☐ NO

19 Operating Expenditures 1964. (Record the actual annual expenditures of this library for the items listed below, estimate if necessary)

			AMOUNT OF EXPENDITURES
a		Annual Salaries	
	(1)	Total, all professional library staff	$
	(2)	Total, all other professional staff	$
	(3)	Total, all non-professional staff	$
	(4)	TOTAL ANNUAL SALARIES (1 + 2 + 3)	$
b		Library Materials	
	(1)	Books	$
	(2)	Periodical subscriptions *(See Definition 9)*	$
	(3)	Serial services subscriptions *(See Definition 10)*	$
	(4)	Other serial subscriptions	$
	(5)	Newspaper subscriptions	$
	(6)	Microcards, microfilms, microprints, and other forms of microtext	$
	(7)	Audio visual materials	$
	(8)	Other published or printed materials *(Specify)*	$
	(9)	TOTAL LIBRARY MATERIALS	$
	(10)	Binding and rebinding	$
c		Other Operating Expenditures *(Travel, supplies, etc.) (Specify)*	$
d		TOTAL OPERATING EXPENDITURES (a4 + b9 + b10 + c)	$

PART VI – LIBRARY ACTIVITIES

20	Which of the following activities are performed by this library	Check one YES	 NO
a	Cataloging and classification of collection	1 ☐	2 ☐
b	Routing of new journals	1 ☐	2 ☐
c	Circulation of library materials	1 ☐	2 ☐
d	Reference and/or information services	1 ☐	2 ☐
e	Interlibrary loan transactions	1 ☐	2 ☐
f	Preparation of acquisition lists	1 ☐	2 ☐
g	Compilation of bibliographies upon request	1 ☐	2 ☐
h	Preparation of abstracts upon request	1 ☐	2 ☐
i	Preparation of translations upon request	1 ☐	2 ☐
j	Serves as document depository for Federal documents	1 ☐	2 ☐
k	Serves as document depository for State documents	1 ☐	2 ☐
l	Serves as document depository for other documents *(Specify)*	1 ☐	2 ☐
m	Reproduction or duplication of library materials	1 ☐	2 ☐
n	Other major library services provided to library clientele *(Specify)* *(Attach additional sheet if more space is needed)*	1 ☐	2 ☐
o	Other major library services provided to other than branch libraries of this library *(Specify)*	1 ☐	2 ☐
p	Does this library administer a general - reading collection in addition to your special library	1 ☐	2 ☐
q	*If item "p" is yes, are the statistics of the general - reading collection excluded from this report*	1 ☐	2 ☐
r	Does this library issue regularly any publication for distribution to the public or library clientele	1 ☐	2 ☐
s	*If item "r" is yes, give title of publication*		

NAME AND TITLE OF PERSON FURNISHING INFORMATION	SIGNATURE	DATE

APPENDIX IV

SUBJECT-MATTER CLASSIFICATION TABLE AND KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS USED IN DIRECTORY

Subject-Matter Classification	D.C.	L.C.	Major Fields of Study
General	Broad general collection including fiction and literature and other areas not listed below	Broad general collection including fiction and literature and other areas not listed below	(8300) Broad general collection and miscellaneous fields including general collections in arts and sciences plus interareas and interfields
Law	340	K	Law (5000)
History and Archives	900 (except 910) 390	C,D,E,F	History (7716) American Civilization (7704)
Physical Sciences and Engineering	620, 910, 500-570, 660	Q-QE T, G	Engineering (2600) Geography (4100) Math. Sciences(5600) Physical Sciences (6800)
Biological Sciences and Agriculture	580-590, 630	QH-QL, QR, S	Agriculture (1000) Biological Sciences (1700) Forestry (3800) Vet. Med. (4443) Clin. Vet. Med(4452) Except pre-med and pre-dental (1701)
Public Administration	310, 320, 330, 350, 380	J	Business and commerce (2000) Economics (7713) Political Science or Government (7722) Public Administration (7743)
Social Welfare	300, 360, 155-158	H	Sociology (7725) Social works and social welfare (7743) Child development and family welfare(4704) Psychology (7100)
Health Sciences (except vet. Med.)	610	R QM-QP	Health professions (4400)except for vet. med.(4443) and clin. vet. med.(4452) including pre-med and pre-dent (1701)
Education	370	L	Education (2300)
Art	700	N	Fine and Applied Arts (3200)

KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE DIRECTORY

OPERATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF LIBRARIES

Statutory Governmental Libraries	SGL
Statutory Legislative Reference	SLR
Departmental	DEPT
Supreme Court	SC
Lower Court	LC
Hospital	HOSP
Correctional Institution	CI
Museums	MUS

SUBJECT-MATTER CLASSIFICATION

General	GEN
Law	LAW
History and Archives	HIST
Physical Sciences and Engineering	PHYS
Biological Services and Agriculture	BIO
Public Administration	PA
Social Welfare	SW
Health Sciences	HLTH
Education	ED
Art	ART